New-York Daily Times.

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REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Brilliant Assemblage at the Academy of Music.

Address by Gov. Robinson, of Kansas.

Speech of Wm. M. Evarts, Esq.

There was another very large audience at the Academy of Music last evening, in response to an invitation from the Young Men's General Committee of the City of New-York. The call was as follows:

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.—The Young Men's Republican General Committee, of the City of New-York, invite the citizens of New-York and vicinity to attend a Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct 22, at 7½ o'clock. Gov. ROBINSON, of Kansas, WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., of New-York, and other distinguished speakers will positively address the meeting.

The Fremont and Dayton Glee Club and Dodworth's Band will be in attendance.

The First Tier of Boxes will be reserved for ladies until 7½ o'clock.

F. WILLIS FISHER, JOHN H. KEYSER,
F. G. YOUNG, JOHN BARRY,
D. L. ELDER, J. H. EDGERLY,
S. WATERMAN,
Committee of Arrangements.

At 7 o'clock the Academy was crowded from the parquette to and including the third circle, by the finest assemblage that has gathered during the present campaign. In accordance with the advertisement, the first tier was reserved for ladies, and during no single opera-night has that circle shown more brilliantly than last evening.

At half-past seven o'clock the attraction of the occasion, Gov. ROBINSON of Kansas, appeared upon the stage, accompanied by the officers of the Committee. As soon as he was recognized the band in attendance struck up

"Hail to the Chief,"

and all the people cheered lustily, the ladies meanwhile waving their handkerchiefs, and those in charge of the banners unfurling and flaunting them in attractive positions. On the right, and nearest the front, was a beautiful banner of the "Rocky Mountain Club" of this City; on the left, in the same line, was one equally beautiful from a Club of the same name from Kings County. Pendant from the second wing was the silk blue and gold banner of the "Mechanics' and Workingmen's Central Republican Union;" and facing it the mechanics' arms and sledge-hammer, with the motto:

"We strike for Freedom."

In the centre was the crimson and gold banner of the "Young Men's Central Republican Committee," with the favorite motto,

"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

All of which were supported by the stars and stripes. The stage itself was filled with prominent officers of Republican Clubs and popular Republican orators. When the guests had been seated the President arose and said, that although the Committee had been organized but a short time, he thought they might congratulate themselves upon the response to their call. He then called upon the Glee Club, who sung a campaign song, and when they had finished it, he introduced Gov. ROBINSON, who was again cheered heartily.

SPEECH OF GOV. ROBINSON.

Gov. ROBINSON was introduced amid vehement cheering, again and again renewed. He said: On the occasion of an election of President of the United States once in four years, there is always some great question that agitates the community. Sometimes that question is a tariff; sometimes it may be a bank; sometimes it may be the admission of a State; sometimes it may be the quieting of agitation. And so on the present. So in the present canvass there is a great issue before the people. And I wish briefly to speak in regard to that issue, for I feel personally interested in it. I feel that the people that I in part represent here to-night, are personally interested in that issue. The question with me is a personal one, and hence you will pardon me if I take your attention a short time this evening. As I regard this campaign, the issue before us is whether Slavery shall be extended to territory now free, or whether Freedom shall enlarge her borders. [Applause.]

What will come before the country during the next four years? What questions will come up in Congress? Will not the application of Kansas for admission into the Union be there? Will not the application of Oregon be there? Will not the application of Minnesota be there? And of Utah, perhaps New-Mexico, Washington and Nebraska? May there not be an application for another State on the western shores of this Continent, and another in Texas? May there not be an application for a State down where a certain gentleman by the name of WALKER is now residing? May there not also be an application for a State down even below that, or south of the Gulf of Mexico, to wit, in Cuba? I say in the next four years may not all these questions come up before Congress, and most certainly will they not come up? Some of them, we know, will come up.

Well, then, here comes the question every time they come up, shall there be Slavery in those new States, or shall there be Freedom? Must not that be the case? Is there any way that we can get rid of the question? Just as certainly as those new Territories apply for admission into the Union, just so certainly that question will be raised. Now, I feel a personal interest in the decision of that question, so far as one of those Territories is concerned. I feel a personal interest in the Territory of Kansas. The people of Kansas—a large majority of the people of Kansas—want a Free State there. [Loud applause.] A small minority, consisting of the Governor, the Executive, and the Judiciary, and perhaps the army of the United States, and a few others, want Slavery there. Now, we want to decide as between the two candidates for [illegible] I understand there is another [illegible] nominated, but I suppose that every one here, every one else in the United States, believes there [illegible] as much prospect of Mrs. Partington being [illegible] as him. [Loud applause and laughter.] I [illegible] no disrespect to the gentleman or to Mrs. Partington by this remark. But the main question [illegible] is whether there is to be Freedom or Slavery in these Territories. And how, I would ask, are the parties ranged—I mean the parties that are really [illegible] Well, you remember there was a Convention [illegible] That Convention indorsed the [illegible] The nominee of that Convention [illegible] and said he was a [illegible] Then, in order to know how that gentleman, nominated by that Convention, will act, we have only to see how this present Administration has acted. Am I correct? (Cries of "Yes.") Well, then, I propose to show you a letter of how this Administration has acted. (Applause.) In the first place, Kansas was said to be debarred from Slavery. There was a Compromise, that said Slavery should never extend there. The first movement in regard to settling Kansas was to repeal that Compromise—to remove that obstruction to Slavery. The Democratic Party, some of them, and I don't know but the President himself, will tell you, "Oh, we only removed that so as to give the people the right to govern themselves. We are Democrats. We don't belong to the aristocratic party; we don't belong to the old Federal party now, and we want all these obstructions removed, and let the people manage their own affairs in their own way."

Well, that was very plausible. But if they did not want to introduce Slavery there, there was no necessity for removing that obstruction. However, it was removed.

Let us say even that it was removed for the purpose of giving the people this right. Now, how did they give it to them? The very bill that removed that obstruction to Slavery, provided that the President of the United States should appoint the Governor of that Territory; one department of the government. That bill provided that the President of the United States should appoint the judiciary of that Territory; another department of the government. The Governor of the Territory has a veto power, equal to two-thirds of the Legislature; there are two-thirds of the other department of the government all in the hands of the President. Is that squatter sovereignty? That is a curious kind of it, leaving the people of Kansas just one-ninth of the government there. One-ninth? That was all the squatter sovereignty there was in the bill to begin with. Well, we ought to be thankful for small favors, and so we went to work and thought we would use the one-ninth of the government we had. An election was called, and lo and behold, that one-ninth was taken away from us by the people of Missouri with the sanction of the President, and General WHITFIELD was elected by Missouri votes as a delegate to Congress in the Fall of 1854. Then came the election in the Spring of '55 of a legislature. The organic act provides that the members of the Legislature shall be chosen from the actual residents of the Territory, and that those who vote for them shall also be actual residents of the Territory. What was the case? Why, armies came over from Missouri, and they elected the Legislature. The one-ninth of the Government that we were about to exercise and to use for our own benefit was thus taken away from us by an army, armed and equipped with guns, cannon, sword, bayonet, bowie-knives, pistols, banners and music, in short, with all the paraphernalia of war. Why, there is a judge down here in Virginia who undertook to define treason the other day, and I want to see if this isn't treason. He says a conspiracy to subvert by force the Government of the United States, to dissolve the Union, to coerce repeal of a general law, or to revolutionize a Territorial Government by force, if carried into effect by embodying and assembling a military body in a military posture, is an overt act of levying war. Well, now, I want to know if an army coming to destroy the ballot-box—if an army coming to overturn the organic act of a Territory, to deprive the people of the right to choose their own legislature and their own officers, and levying a war for that purpose, is not treason? If not, I would like to know what significance there is in this. And still this must be right, because it is a judge in Virginia who says it. [Applause.]

"Not only those who have arms, but those who perform various and essential parts which must be assigned to different persons for the purpose of prosecuting the war are guilty of crime."

Well, they carried the Legislature, and they enacted what they call laws. I am not going to tell you what those laws were, for you are all familiar with their character. I am not addressing men who know not how to read, like some of the people of that region. [Applause.] I have heard it said that these men were justified in doing this, because there was a certain Emigrant Aid Society in Boston that first started this business of sending men to Kansas—who first invaded that Territory, and that the Missourians only played out their own game, at which they beat them. How are the facts in the case? I happened to be in that Territory before any Emigrant Aid Society was formed in Boston, and therefore I know something about the state of affairs. Before I left Boston to go into that Territory, I saw in the *Missouri Democrat* a report of a public meeting, or public meetings rather, in Missouri, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that Slavery should go into the Territory of Kansas, peaceably if they could make it so, but forcibly if they must. When I arrived upon the border of Missouri, I heard what was the character of the speeches made at those meetings. It was there declared by prominent men in Western Missouri that Kansas should be made a Slave State. To make it so, they said that they would carry "war to the knife," and the knife to the hilt. These meetings were held in various towns in Western Missouri before any Emigrant Aid Society was formed at the East, and that is not all. Up to this day the New-England Emigrant Society, upon which all the trouble is charged, has never furnished directly one dollar to aid the first man in going to Kansas. They have never paid one man's expenses in going to Kansas. Here, then, was a conspiracy, formed even before the organic act was passed, to carry Slavery into that Territory. The Missourians carried the election, and they passed such laws as they chose—laws under which you can scarcely breathe. Why, a man cannot speak even to his wife in the night without being liable to break those laws. But something must be done, they said, to get rid of those Abolitionists, as they called all settlers who were not in favor of Slavery in Kansas; but under the laws then existing they could not effect that object. Now for the opportunity. In the Fall of 1855 the opportunity presents itself, and it is in this way: A Pro-Slavery man, by the name of COLEMAN, shoots another by the name of DOW. A friend of this same COLEMAN makes complaint against the man where this Dow boarded, and he has him arrested. The sheriff, with his posse, goes in the dead of night and asks admission into the house. They are asked, who is there? and the answer is, a friend. The friend goes in—and the moment he is in, he presents his pistol at the head of the man and says, "You are my prisoner." "For what do you arrest me?" he asks. "None of your business; you are my prisoner. Come with me, or I will blow out your brains." The man submits to his fate, and goes with his captors. Upon his way he meets some of his friends, who ask him what the trouble is. He replies that "this man says I am his prisoner," and in response to the invitation of [illegible] friends he betakes himself to their protection. [illegible] New-York, and that a man had been arrested by police officers, and while under his charge that he met some of his friends, who should assist in getting him away. What would your police officers or sheriff do? Would the officer go to the Governor, [illegible] a proclamation declaring New-York in a state of rebellion and insurrection, and call upon [illegible] to order out the militia? [illegible] That is just what was done in Kansas [illegible] the whole thing was arranged beforehand [illegible] They availed themselves of this [illegible] invasion from Missouri. A proclamation [illegible] was issued, and the people of Missouri came into Kansas under the pretence of enforcing the laws made for them. [illegible] The people of Lawrence had no more to do with it than the people of New-York, but that army was marched against Lawrence. The Governor found, after a while, that he might be mistaken, and upon inquiring into the matter, he found that he was getting into trouble, as the people of Lawrence had done no wrong.

No attempt was then made to arrest any one at Lawrence, and there was no further trouble. He was satisfied that he was mistaken, and he said that the people of Lawrence were law-abiding citizens. But there were over 1,500 men who had gathered together for the purpose of destroying Lawrence, and he knew not what to do with them. We then told the Governor, if you are in that condition, just turn them over to us,—give us the sanction of your name and authority and we will send them home. But the Governor did not dare to do that. He said, they demand that you shall give up your Sharpe's rifles, and if you will do that they will go back. In reply to the Governor, we say that we suppose that the Constitution extended over Kansas, and that her citizens were, therefore, allowed the use of their arms. We did not want to give up our arms, and after further consultation with the leaders of this armed force, the Governor says that they insist upon the surrender of our arms by us. Our people say to him, "Well, Governor, if we must give up our arms, we will do it by installments." [Laughter.] When the Governor and the people of Missouri found that there was no other way to compel us to surrender our arms, they concluded they would wait and not have them at all. [Laughter.] At the time of the invasion of Kansas by the Missourians for the purpose of controlling the elections, the people of Kansas applied to the President for protection, and Gov. REEDER also made the same application to the President, saying to him, [illegible] protection for them. The President, in reply, declares that he can do nothing for them. He says, "I do not see what I can do. I am willing to do everything I can, but I can do nothing." The people of the Territory finding that they could do nothing with their Territorial Governor, that they had no voice in the election of their Governor, Judiciary, Executive officers or even their members of Legislature, and knowing that by the organic act of the Territory, as well as by the Constitution of the United States, they were entitled to certain rights, they concluded that they would form a Government of their own. They then consulted together, and agreed to call a Convention for the purpose of adopting a Constitution, preparatory to applying for admission as a State into the Union. A Constitutional Convention was called, which, after long, serious and patient deliberation, framed a Constitution. About this time, when the President found that, under the working of the Squatter Sovereignty principle, the people of Kansas were going to manage their own affairs in their own way, he discovered that he could do something for them; and he declared that if they proceeded under the Constitution to organize a State Government, he would employ the Army and Navy of the United States and the Militia of the States for the purpose of putting down what he would regard as an insurrection and rebellion. Just as soon as he found that the Free-State Party were nine-tenths of the people of the Territory, and that they were going to take this step, he found out that he could do something. A State Constitution was formed, and the people asked for admission into the Union. The Abolitionists had not been driven out, and the resolutions adopted in Missouri in regard to making Kansas Slave State had not been carried out. What was to be done? The President's Judge instructs the jury that there are certain persons in the community—dubbed Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Secretaries of State, who must be attended to. Some of the persons who were supposed to be leading men were indicted for treason with a view to consign them to prison for the Summer, provided they could get them in their power. In that case, the Missourians could bring in their hordes again, and drive out the remainder of the Free-State men. The Judge and his Jury had not learned at that time that every man in Kansas was a leading man. [Laughter.] They also indicted a very good hotel, well furnished, and made of stone and mortar and wood, as a nuisance. [Laughter.] They also indicted two printing-presses as nuisances. Here they had all these indictments, but how were they to devise a plan for driving the Free-State men out of the Territory? The Governor was sick of the whole business, and so the Marshal said that he would try his hand at it. He therefore issues his proclamation and declares that the Territory is in a state of insurrection and insubordination, and he calls upon all good citizens to come up to his aid and enforce the laws. What followed then? Why, the Marshal went down to Lawrence, where Governor REEDER was in attendance upon the Committee sent out by Congress to inquire into the right of WHITFIELD to hold his seat in that body, and demanded that he should go with him to testify before the Grand Jury. REEDER said that he was exempted from any such demand; that he was privileged and could not be arrested, and he told him not to arrest him at his peril. The Marshal then walked out of the room and made no further attempt to arrest him. That is the only instance in the Territory, where a Marshal's requisition has been refused or denied. No force was used in this instance, and no attempt was made to take the person of REEDER. Imagine such a thing to happen in your City, and then imagine your Governor or U. S. Marshal to issue his proclamation to the people of the State to come out and enforce it. Would you not say that the Governor was a fool, and everybody connected with him? Even after this occurrence, the Deputy Marshal was in Lawrence every day for some time arresting persons and subpoenaing them to appear before the Grand Jury, and no resistance whatever was offered to him in the discharge of his duty. And yet under this state of facts, the Marshal issued his proclamation. After it was issued, the people of Lawrence sent deputation after deputation to the Marshal telling him that there was no resistance whatever on the part of the people of Lawrence to the service of his writs, and that there would be none. Gov. REEDER was not in Lawrence, and he therefore, could not answer for himself. An army of some 800 or 1,000 men came into the Territory again and marched upon Lawrence the second time. This time, for reasons which it is not worth while now to mention, they demanded the arms of our citizens again, and it was thought the best policy for us to give them up. Then after the guns were all given up they bombarded the Free-State Hotel and burned it to the ground. They attacked and destroyed the printing presses. They burned private dwellings—they sacked and pillaged every house in the town—they destroyed hundreds of thousands dollars worth of property, and all this was done under the so-called laws of Kansas, sanctioned by President PIERCE in his special message and proclamation, where he declared that he would use the Navy and Army of the United States to enforce them if resisted—laws that he himself had indorsed, that the Cincinnati Convention had indorsed, and that JAMES BUCHANAN through that Convention had indorsed. This Marshal's posse of 800 or 1,00 could not even get up a fight, but they went all over the Territory, and on their way to Lawrence they stole about 200 head of cattle and horses and pressed them into their service. The Marshal of the United States is guilty then of horse-stealing in Kansas by the whole sale. The President of the United States retains him in office to this hour, indorses his conduct, and he is himself a horse-thief. [Applause.] These parties who committed depredations upon the people of the Territory—these men coming from Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Missouri, had so enraged the settlers by their outrages that they could stand it no longer, and they rose in opposition to them. The Border Ruffians proceeded then to fortify themselves in Ossawatomie, Franklin and other places, where they had collected their guns and men. They stole whole wagon loads of provisions destined for Lawrence and other places in the Territory, and took them within their forts. Their manifest and proclaimed intention was to destroy the Free-State settlers at one decisive blow, and as soon as they could accumulate sufficient strength they intended to make a descent upon all parts of the Territory at once. What were the people of the Territory to do? They applied to the Governor for protection and they appealed to him, saying: "Here are your men, who form the posse of the United States Marshal, committing these outrages and depredations. They rob us of our property and shoot down men before our very eyes." The Governor says: "No I cannot do anything. I believe you are the men who do not recognise the laws, and you say that the Shawnee Mission Legislature is a humbug. Unless you recognise those laws, I do not think I can afford you any protection." We go to the commanders of the United States troops, and we ask them to bring to justice the thieves and murderers who are overrunning the Territory. They say, "We would be glad to do so, but we cannot move without orders from the Governor." And they also intimate that, if they were not United States officers, but citizens of Kansas, they would find some way to break up these dens of thieves and murderers. [Applause.] The citizens of Kansas then concluded they had borne all they could from these ruffians, and they concluded to break up their organization themselves, as soon as they had commenced this system of warfare.

Gen. RICHARDSON called out his militia, and the Governor responded by calling out the militia of Missouri; for calling out the militia there is calling upon Missouri. Whenever the militia are called out in Kansas, you must always understand that the people of Missouri are meant. The militia came out, and they commenced house-burning. One division of them assembled at Lecompton, another division in the southern part of the Territory. The southern division of six hundred men marched upon Ossawatomie, where they found about forty men under the command of Capt. BROWN. Here there were 600 men with artillery against 40 men having but a few rifles, one or two of which were Sharpe's. [Applause.] Capt. BROWN and his 40 men stood to their posts like brave and gallant men and met the enemy, killing some 32 and wounding about 40 more of their number. Capt. BROWN lost one man only, and he was killed while swimming the river. [Applause.] The Missourians then joined the main body of their army, which amounted to 1,200, under the command of Gens. ATCHISON and REID. When the news of this reached Lawrence, a Gen. LANE—of whom you have all doubtless heard—[applause]—gathered around him some 200 or 300 of the Lawrence boys, and advanced to meet Gen. ATCHISON. ATCHISON heard, however, that he was coming, and he at once had business in Missouri, and he immediately left that part of the Territory with all his force. [Applause.] There was an effort again to destroy the people of the Territory of Kansas, and here was an armed invasion to crush them out for no cause under Heaven. This was done by the President's Governor and the President's Generals. Here is the President's militia attempting to crush out the people of Kansas without any cause whatever, for they charged nothing against them; and JAMES BUCHANAN indorses this policy as the way to make a Free-state of Kansas. I understand that some of the Democratic orators upon the stump declare that the Democratic Party is not a Pro-Slavery Party, but that they are in favor of Freedom in Kansas.

To show you how Free-State citizens are treated in Kansas, I will relate an instance. A petition was presented to the Governor for opening the roads to Leavenworth, so that merchants in other parts of the Territory might get their goods which were landed at that point upon the river. They represented to him that one man upon his way to Lawrence was shot and scalped before the life-blood had ceased throbbing in his veins; and that three other men undertaking to pass along these roads were shot by these militia; and they asked the Governor if he would not keep the roads open and protect the travelers upon them. The Governor, in reply to them, said, "If you will recognise the laws of the Shawnee Mission Legislature, I can open those roads in five hours." Look at the remarkable state of things disclosed here. An election takes place in your own City. Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Boston and other cities who are jealous of New-York, take it upon themselves to carry your election over your heads, and, to secure that end, they make an invasion of your territory. They come with guns, cannon and military companies, and they succeed, by force, in electing a man from New-Orleans to rule over you. I do not want to insult you, and I will not ask you, therefore, if you would recognize that authority for one moment as legitimate. Suppose that these cities should undertake to force you to accede to their demands, and for that purpose send their ships here to accomplish their object. Suppose they say that merchandise from England, France and other countries of the world destined for you, shall not be allowed to land in your port, and consequently your merchants cannot get their goods. And suppose that when you call upon the President, the Governor, Mayor, or some other power to interfere in your behalf, you should hear the answer, that you did not recognize the binding force of laws which he had made, and therefore he would not protect you. You say that you do not believe that he or his officers had a right to throw newspaper presses (excepting the *Day Book* and the *Express*)—[laughter]—into the river, or burn down houses. If you will not recognize laws which authorize the destruction of hotels, and the sacking and pillaging your houses, I will not open your ports and harbors. What would you say to such an official as that?

Why, I say that you would say and everybody else would say, that such an official should be hung as high as Haman. [Great applause.] Well, that is a response. They go to the troops again, and they ask them to go up these highways. The troops say, "We would do it, but we cannot. We must have an order from the Governor. But," they say, "you had better send over some teams, and see if you cannot get through. Try it once more." Well, the people try it. They send over more teams to Leavenworth—some dozen or more—and as they get over there they are all taken, teams, women and all. The widow of the murdered HOPPE is one. She goes there to see the grave of her murdered husband. She asks of the Banditti—the militia—that she may be shown his grave. She wants to take one last look of that dear spot. "No, you cannot see that grave; you must go down the river." The rest are taken prisoners. Another committee goes to the Governor. One of them says, "Here our men are taken prisoners, and our teams are taken, and we ask of you protection. We are law-abiding citizens. We have violated no law. If we have, why have you not issued your warrants against us? We are entitled to protection until we are proved guilty. Recognise law or no law, you have no right to treat us in this way until we have done some act, committed some crime." What does the Governor do? The Governor's militia arrest them before they leave his house, and hold them as prisoners. That is the way they treat citizens of Kansas. That is the way the President of the United States is making Free Territory in Kansas. [Cries of "Shame!"] Well, the people of the Territory begin to get desperate. They have been contending with these guerrilla bands that have been prowling about the country. They wait something like a week for these men to return. They have no access to the Governor of the Territory. They cannot reach him. The men they sent to him are taken prisoners, and come not back to make a report. They must decide that they will go and see the Governor themselves, in a body, and Gen. LANE just gets his men out again, and he takes them in a sort of regular way, I may call it a military way; and the first thing the Governor knows, they are all around the town, looking right down upon him. The Governor begins to look round, and he thinks it is time to begin to give a little more respect to the Yankees, for they call all our Northern men Yankees; so he sends to General LANE and asks him what he can do for him. "What do you want?" says he. General LANE says: "We want those prisoners, and we will have them." [Loud applause.] Col. COOKE, of the army, has his camp about a mile and a half out of town, and when he finds out what LANE's intentions are, and what he is doing, he sends word to the Governor, and asked him if he should stop it. The Governor replied: "When I want you I will let you know." About this time the Governor found that he wanted Colonel COOKE, and sent for him to come out there in great haste. COOKE knew all about it, [laughter,] and he immediately comes up to the Free-State men that are surrounding Lecompton, and he meets Colonel WALKER—a man that you will hear of hereafter, if you have not heard of him already. And COOKE says: "Col. WALKER, what are you doing here? Why, this is all wrong." Col. WALKER says: "We have come up here for our prisoners, and we are going to have them, Sir." [Loud applause.] Col. COOKE has an interview with the Governor, and they conclude that they will let the prisoners go.

Let us now look at the force of this Government. If we have a Government, we want surely to have one that is good for something—one that can do what it undertakes to do. Now, they have been trying to arrest Gen. LANE for several weeks. Gen. LANE was charged with treason, the highest offence known to the country. Now here's Gen. LANE face to face with Col. COOKE, who is the commander of the United States army. He is here negotiating with the Governor himself. The Deputy Marshal comes up then, and he thinks it a first-rate opportunity to make the seizure, for he has got the United States troops there. Well, he comes up among the Free-State men and the Free-State men arrest him, and they make him prisoner. He begs of Col. COOKE that they would let him out. Col. COOKE tells him that he thinks it is a very inopportune time for him to make any arrests there, and that he had better go back into the town. And so, the little fellow did go back into the town and Gen. LANE retired. Charged with treason, right in the power of the troops and with the Marshal there to arrest LANE, we find that this Government has not the power to do it, or else they have gone into corruption so deep that they are not able to do it. [Applause.] Why, if these men had committed treason, is not Gov. REEDER arrested? He is indicted in the same bill. Why is a Government, or what calls itself a Government, allowing men to go round the country indicted for treason, and repeating that treason in every speech they make? [Applause.]

If this Administration is to be the type of the next in efficiency, it will not amount to much. Well, the Governor agrees that he will give up those prisoners, and those at Leavenworth, and all the prisoners that he has taken, and then he will disband the militia. They are disbanded. The Territory is now clear. There is no military force in the Territory around Leavenworth. All the Free-State men contemplate going there. The rumor comes into town every day that LANE is coming to Leavenworth—and every time it comes, they rush down to the ferry boat on the river. That was the state of the Territory when the new Governor came. Now, I have heard since I got here, that this new Governor has made things quiet very suddenly. Now, I tell you things were very quiet when he got there. There was no Missouri force in the Territory; they were all driven out. Why, we would have had no difficulty if we had not had a new Governor there. For what did the new Governor do? He goes up the Missouri River, and is met at Glasgow by the people, and one hundred guns are fired in his honor. The men come along with him in the boat with their cannon, and they make no secret of it that they are going to attack Lawrence. They assemble there to the amount of some 2,000 or 3,000 men, the Governor knowing the fact. They get to Lecompton, and a few days after they get there they begin to march towards Lawrence—eight hundred of them, they say. These are the Governor's militia, mind you. The Governor had an understanding with them beforehand that he would meet them and disband them. We had been trying to get a free fight with them a long time, but could never get one. The Governor had issued his proclamation and disbanded all the Free-State men. They had all gone about their business pretty much. But then, they could come up again. The Governor goes down and gets them in consultation. They agreed very reluctantly they would let Lawrence stand, and not attack it that time, and concluded they would go home. But, before they go home they began to steal horses again right before the Governor's eyes. They burn a saw-mill and several houses, and take two or three hundred head of cattle and horses. The Governor [illegible] them at Lawrence and stops there. The people of Franklin come up, and say to him, your militia have taken our property, will you not stop it? Well, the Governor says, I don't know, those men are gentlemen down there, I find that they are old political friends. I have known them before. I find them very honorable men, and I don't know about stopping them; you ought to have driven your cattle away. [Applause and laughter.] Well, says a man, ought I to have driven away my saw-mill that they have burnt? [Applause and laughter.] The Governor concluded that he would not talk with that kind of a man at all. Next day they go up part of the road. On the way they see a man with a horse, and they want it. The man objects. They draw a pistol and shoot him down. The Governor comes behind. He takes the dying testimony of the man. The company he is with is not arrested. The man himself is not arrested. Here is the Governor and the Judge, and here is the United States Army within a few miles, and no attempt is made to arrest that man. In the meantime word comes into Lawrence that a company of men are marching in the direction of Lawrence, on the Leavenworth way, and that they are committing depredations. They have shot one man down; they are stealing the horses, and they are going to murder the people. We want help, and in reply we are told "Cannot you get the Government troops?" We can get no help. We ask again for help. They hesitate. In the evening comes in another messenger asking, for God's sake "give us help or we will be murdered." The Governor's private friend, Mr. ADAMS, happened to be town, and he brought down the Governor's proclamation saying, "This is a case which will justify you in stopping them in these depredations." "You had better have a force and go out and take those men." On this advice they go out and take those men, and they make them agree to stop their operations and go home. What does the Governor now do? He finds that the Free-State men have gone out there, and he sends out the troops and arrests all he can find. He takes them to Lecompton, and has them all committed for murder, and there they are to-day, unless discharged since I left. That is the way the Free-State men are treated. But what is done with this man CLARKE, who murdered BARBER; this man COLEMAN, who murdered DOW; these men of the militia, who murdered BUFFUM, on the road? What becomes of those men who committed the murders at Leavenworth—that shot and scalped HOPPE? Why, they are at large, and nobody is after them. But these people who go out to protect the Territory from murder, arson, larceny and pillage, are all arrested and committed for murder. I learned since I have been here that some two or three hundred more have been arrested by this Governor, who were going on the Northern route. You all understand that they shut up this national highway, and I believe the President says he cannot open it. This Government has not power under this Administration to keep open the highways of the country. Here is a river belonging to the country,—a public highway, blocked up by robbers, murderers and pirates,—and the President has no power to open it. When people want to get into the Territory, they go through by Iowa, and the Governor has them arrested. It makes no difference whether you are a Buchanan man, a Fillmore man, a Fremont man, or what you are. You cannot get into that Territory without being liable to arrest, if you come from north of Mason and Dixon's line. All that is asked of you is, What State are you from? If you are from a Northern State, the cry is, "Come in here; you are one of them." Is that the kind of Government we have now? Is that the kind you want for four years to come? But you may say, Why don't you make complaint now? Why don't you have these men arrested? You have the United States Courts, and they don't recognise the Shawnee Mission laws. So we can. The Governor has asked me that question three or four times, and I always made this answer to him: "Mr. Governor that Marshal the President has appointed here has stolen more horses than all the rest of them put together. Now, I have had my horse stolen, and I want to go into a Court to get justice. Shall I go into a Court with that Marshal to select the Jury? I rather think not." Here is a Judge who tells a man that if he undertakes to defend himself he commits treason. He has the hotel indicted for a nuisance, and threatens that the two printing presses shall be thrown into the river. Do you think I would trust a Judge of that character with my complaints? I think not. We don't go into Courts before horse-thieves, and murderers and men of that stamp to get justice. No—we can suffer, but we cannot degrade ourselves to that level. [Great applause.] Some of you may ask, why don't you go in and vote to change all this thing? In the first place, then, this delectable body from Missouri have passed a law that no man shall vote unless he swears to support a certain Fugitive Slave Law. Now that law may be as good as the Gospel itself—we have nothing to say about the quality of the law—but we ask you, if you have got a vote, to vote without swearing to support anything. I want to know if American citizens have not that as an obvious right? [Applause and cries of "yes."] Well, then, I don't care if the law was that I should love my father, or my mother, or my wife, I would not swear to support it for the privilege of voting. [Applause.] That is one reason why we do not vote. Another is that we do not recognise that invasion. [Loud applause.] Another reason is that if we did vote we know there would be another invasion. The invasion was already planned and prepared, and we know to a certainty that several hundreds, ay thousands, were ready to come in, and were only waiting to know if we were going to vote. I received a letter that day that in the little town of Lecompton where there were perhaps some 150 men, women and children, they polled five votes, while in the town of Lawrence they polled seven votes. Another reason is, that suppose we succeed in electing every member of the Legislature which is voted for one House, the council holds over two years, and the consequence would be that we could not repeal a single act or enact a single measure without their consent. Then what is the use if we must recognise the bogus concern itself. We don't choose to recognise it at all, and won't, even if we get paid for it. [Loud applause.] Another thing is, that if, according to their laws, they vote to have a Constitution, we believe they would bring in voters enough to control it. We have got one Constitution, and we don't want to go over the work again. When I went up that river in June, before any Emigrant Aid Society was formed, or Northern or Eastern settlers went there, I heard Stringfellow say, on the boat, that they were going to make Kansas a Slave State, and if it was necessary, they would invade it at every election, and carry every election by Missouri votes. He made no secret of it. And yet Douglas and Pierce say "No such thing." Another of them said if he had power, he would hang every Abolitionist in the country, and he looked on every man north of Mason & Dixon's line as an Abolitionist. [Loud applause.] It is true that it would bring up the price of hemp, and perhaps that is what he wanted. Suppose we go on and vote, and have got that Constitution. They make a Pro-Slavery Constitution and go to Congress with it. We have got ours that the Lower House has passed, and has admitted us upon it. DOUGLAS, on the other hand, takes up the other and says: "Here is the regular squatter sovereignty of Kansas; here is the Constitution that all parties have assisted in making. These invasions are all humbug. The only invasions we have had were from the Abolitionists. Here's a *Constitution* that was formed by the participation of all parties." Now, we are going to tell him that if we are going to make a Constitution we will do it under different conditions. We mean to put every man's vote on the record. We don't mean they shall vote Slavery into Kansas on pretence of squatter sovereignty, or of carrying out the principle of the people, or of anything of the kind. And then these doughfaces. It makes me sick every time I think of a Northern man going for Southern aggression. [Applause.] We want those men who are elected to the Congress of the United States under the border ruffian flag, for every border ruffian is going for BUCHANAN or FILLMORE. We want to bring those men right up to this question, and make them answer it before that Constitution, shall Kansas be a Free or a Slave State. [Great Applause, and Cries of "That's it."] There will be no dodging this time; no squatter sovereignty but that. It is a straight vote, Freedom or Slavery. Here I am met all round by the query, "Are not these things exaggerations? Have the people of Kansas really suffered as you say they have? Are the newspaper reports true?" Now, I tell you that I might depict to you every outrage that has been committed there, if I had the power, and you could not believe them. I tell you you have no just conception of the outrages that have been perpetrated there. No tongue of an angel could show you them. Antony could not rouse the sympathies of the mob until he had shown them the bloody robe, the gaping wound and pallid corpse of Caesar. So of the outrages in Kansas. We can tell you of them, but we cannot show you the dead body of BARBOUR, shot by an officer of the United States. We cannot show you the shrieking wife as she sees that dead body. We cannot show you the murdered BROWN cut up with a hatchet. We cannot show you the scores of men fallen by the wayside for the birds of Heaven to consume. We cannot show you the suffering that now exists there. We cannot show you the brave men who have been fighting those battles; who have been fighting for their wives, and for their children, and for themselves. Why, there was that gallant Col. WALKER. A braver man never lived. He told me just before I left that he had been two weeks, himself and his family of children, having nothing but corn meal to eat. When that was done he had but one calf. He killed it and they lived upon it. When that was gone he knew not where he could get more. His neighbors were suffering as bad as himself. He was ashamed, under the circumstances, to ask assistance, but he concluded at length that he would go to Lawrence and ask somebody for assistance. He went there and dropped into the Post-Office, and there he found a letter containing a $10 note. [Applause.] Another, Capt. SHOMBE, who has spent most of his time in defending the homes of the people of Kansas, is equally destitute. I have a letter in my pocket sent from the Committee in that town [illegible] He is sick; his wife is sick; and he has no means of support. This is the condidition of some of our captains, and you may imagine what the rest must suffer. And yet some say that we are doing this thing for effect—that we are getting up all these troubles in Kansas for effect—that we are doing it to elect FREMONT. Now I tell you that I love FREMONT better than any living man for President, [applause,] but well as I love him, well as I know him, true as I know him to be, heroic as he is, gallant as he is, I would not have the suffering in Kansas continue to see him made Emperor of the world. [Loud Applause.] Oh, don't insult the people of Kansas by saying that they bring all this upon themselves for the effect it will produce in the Presidential campaign. I tell you this is brought on us by the President of the United States. [Applause.] I tell you he has indorsed this treason against the Territorial government and people of Kansas, and is himself not only a horse-thief and a murderer, but a traitor. [Great Applause.] And he is not only this, but JAMES BUCHANAN, having indorsed him, is an accessary after the fact. [Renewed Applause, amid which Mr. ROBINSON retired.]

The Glee Club sang another of their stirring melodies, and Mr. EVARTS was about to be introduced when a gentleman rose and moved that Gov. ROBINSON be asked to give a narrative of his own arrest and personal sufferings in Kansas. The motion was seconded and carried. Mr. ROBINSON again came forward, and said he had not had any sufferings, but would just in a word state the manner of his arrest. He started to come down the river on some business of his own, and when he got to Lexington he was waited upon by some of the first citizens of the place, very respectfully, and invited them to remain with them. He told them that his business was rather urgent, and he did not like to stay. They said he was escaping from justice, and that they must detain him. He tried to convince them that he was not escaping from justice, for in truth they had not had any justice up in Kansas, but they really believed that he was escaping, and if they would consent to let him go if they found there was no indictment against him, he had no objections to stay. That is, he found he had got to stay or fight, and he thought it better to stay. He stopped, therefore, and was introduced to the people of the town, and talked there as much Free-Soil as he knew, and he believed he made a number of converts. [Applause.] He found some Free-Soilers there that the people of Lexington had not known anything about, though he discovered them to be a good many. He was well treated; but the gentleman with whom he stayed said that there were two gentlemen come in from the country who wanted to have him taken out and mobbed. They were very noisy, and some proposed to do it, and wanted to have him turned out into the street like a wild beast; and then if they had the same kind of weapons, they would kill him. They concluded not to do it, however. He was taken up in the Territory, and brought to Franklin. The Governor then sent a dispatch to have him taken away back as a prisoner to Leavenworth, for he said that he, (ROBINSON,) if not looked after, might destroy the Union and that would be bad. He stayed at Leavenworth for a few days. News then came of the collision in some south part of the Territory, and there was great excitement. They contemplated taking him out and doing something to him, but the Captain in charge of the Kickapoo Rangers said he would not let it be done, and he would protect him. There was some honor in a border ruffian, and they would find it so if they went there—that was, occasionally they would find it so. They would have to beat him, the Captain said, before they could get at him, (ROBINSON,) and he would give him arms, too. He went over to the United States camp and found seventeen fellow-prisoners there. While this war was going on there was but a week that he was shut out from all communication. Most of the time they had communications with their friends and the officers of the army. They were allowed to board themselves, and furnish their own tents, and live as well as they might choose. The Marshal said he would allow them four dollars a week, but he believed he never paid anything. But that was all he had of that. He never really suffered anyteing, and did not speak of anything he had suffered.

Mr. ROBINSON referred to the case of BROWN, who had been chained, and with his arms tied behind his back, compelled to run at a trot with a company of United States dragoons for thirty miles on a sultry day. He (the speaker) stated, however, that no chains had ever been put on him, and said he had not, in fact, been insulted once since he was in Kansas. He wound up by appealing to the people to elect FREMONT as the only hope for the pacification of Kansas and the country.

WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., followed Governor ROBINSON in a speech of over an hour,—which in clearness of argument and felicity of language, sharp satire and resistless common sense we have seldom heard surpassed. Any attempt to sketch its outline would only mar its beauty and its force; and as we are unable for lack of space to give it entire, we refrain from attempting any report whatever. It was heard with marked attention throughout, and was received with repeated and enthusiastic applause. When he had finished speaking, the Glee Club sung the campaign song known as "Fremont and Victory," to the air of the Marseillaise, in which the whole audience joined, standing until its conclusion. Afterwards the meeting separated, and the Young Men's Republican Union Committee escorted the Rocky Mountain Club of Kings County to the Fulton Ferry. During the evening, Speaker BANKS, Senator WILSON of Massachusetts, [illegible] Governor JOHNSTON of Ohio, and a number of other distinguished men from other States, appeared upon the platform.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—[illegible] and [illegible] Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Arrival of the Tennessee at New-Orleans.

Great Battle Fought at Granada.

GENERAL WALKER VICTORIOUS.

Murder of American Citizens by the Natives.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at this port, we have highly important news from Nicaragua.

General WALKER, finding the enemy advancing on Massaya, withdrew the small force there, when the enemy, 4,000 strong, entered and occupied Massaya.

General WALKER then left a small force at Granada, and advanced towards Massaya with 1,000 men, and meeting the enemy on the 12th inst., near the city, repulsed them, driving them back to Massaya, where a battle was fought, lasting until midnight.

At daylight a courier arrived from Granada, stating 1,400 Guatemaleans and natives were besieging Granada.

Gen. WALKER, on receiving this information, immediately marched to the relief of Granada, and arrived on the heights surrounding the city on the morning of the 13th at 10 o'clock, and finding the city barricaded by the whole force of the enemy, he charged upon them and drove them from their posts, capturing their commanders and all their field pieces, and routing them from the city with great slaughter. The total loss of the enemy was 1,100. Gen. WALKER's loss was sixteen killed and thirty wounded.

General WALKER would immediately march on Massaya and Leon. His troops were in the highest spirits. The citizens of Granada held the Government buildings 22 hours against the forces of the enemy, and were vigorously defending the place when General WALKER arrived.

Messrs. LAWLESS, WHEELER and FERGUSON, American citizens, who have had no connection with Nicaraguan affairs, were murdered by the natives.

Pennsylvania State Election.

THE MATTER DECIDED AT LAST.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The returns received at the office of the Secretary of State, from all the counties but four, show SCOTT's majority to be 4,772, and reports from the remaining counties, show a Union majority [illegible]. In the Legislature there will be a Democratic majority of three on joint ballot.

Second Dispatch.—Official returns received from all the counties in the State except Elk and McKean, show a Democratic majority of [illegible].

Election of a United States Senator from Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Hon. SOLOMON FOOTE, of Rutland, was this morning reelected United States Senator from this State, for six years, from the 4th of March next.

Democratic Demonstration at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

There was a grand Democratic demonstration in this city this evening. The torch-light procession was the largest ever seen here, far eclipsing in numbers the Polk demonstration in 1844. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

The Horse Exhibition at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The grand Horse Exhibition opened to-day in a brilliant manner, [illegible] sing much valuable stock. This forenoon there was a grand cavalcade upon the track for the exhibition of the different classes of horses.

This afternoon there were two races for premiums of the Society. Trial No. 1 was for green horses under five years. The first premium of $100, was taken by *Lady Lightfoot*, owned by R. S. FLANDERS, of Roxbury. The second, of $50, by *Lady Stewart*, belonging to F. L. BROWN, of Canaan, Vt. The third, of $25, by young *St. Lawrence*, of Georgetown, Mass.

In the race of trotting geldings and mares, mile heats, best in five to harness, S. MCLAUGHLIN's *Lady Moscow* took the first premium of $150; D. MACE's *Middlesex* the second premium of $75, and A. CARPENTER's *Telemachus* the third premium of $50. Time: 2m. 40s., 2m. 41s., and 2m. 39¼s.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The Exhibition, notwithstanding a damp, disagreeable fog, was attended by about twenty thousand people, including a great many ladies. In the forenoon there was an exhibition of stallions; a fine display was made. Then followed a trot of green horses not over five years. Nine were entered. After four heats, *Tom Carpenter*, of Boston, took the first price of $100; *Bellaire*, of Lawrence, the second of $50; and *Nat Baker* the third of $25.

The great race for $1,000, between *Ethan Allen* and *Hiram Drew*, caused great interest. *Ethan Allen* won it in three straight heats. Time—3 min. 44¼ sec.; 3 min. 40½ sec.; 3 min. 40 sec. The *Drew* horse behaved very badly on each heat, breaking frequently.

After this race there was a trot under the saddle between *Telemachus* and *Albany Girl*, for $25 and $5 purses. *Telemachus* took the first prize.

There was another scrub race for $25, won by *Know-Nothing*.

To-morrow the great trot between *Lancet* and *Flora Temple* comes off.

Marine Disasters.

BARK MARIA, OF BOSTON, ABANDONED—SCHOONER KALOS ASHORE.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The steamship *Nashville* arrived here late last night, having in tow the bark *Maria*, of Boston, which was fallen in with, abandoned, 60 miles north of Cape Hatteras.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The schooner *Kalos*, from St. Martin's, laden with salt for Philadelphia, went ashore on Wednesday last at Currituck Beach, and is a total loss. Captain CHILD and four of the crew were lost. Another schooner, name unknown, is reported ashore on the same beach.

Collision on the Great Western Railroad.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

A collision occurred, last night, on the Great Western Railway, near Thames, between the lightning express train and a down freight train, occasioned by the misplacement of a switch. The engineer of the express train was slightly injured, but nobody else was hurt.

Destructive Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

ROBERT SELLERIDGE's cotton and woolen factory was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $60,000. Insured for $40,000. Nearly four hundred hands are thrown out of employment by this fire.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 22—11 P. M.

The steamship *Arabia*, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, has not yet been signalized off this port. Weather calm and hazy.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The steamer *Niagara* sails about 2 o'clock this afternoon, with 17 passengers for Halifax and 49 for Liverpool. She will take out $975,000 in specie.

Political.

MASS MEETINGS.

W. H. FRY, Esq., will address Republican Mass Meetings, as follows:

TO-NIGHT—Danbury, Conn.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—Dover, N. J.
SATURDAY—Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.
MONDAY NIGHT—Rahway, N. J.

These meetings will be of the largest kind, as the Republicans of each locality are determined to have a grand rally to hear Mr. FRY. Especially on the question of Free Labor vs. Slave Labor, as involved in the coming election.

SPEECH OF MR. F. SEWARD.

[illegible] Cayuga County, held a [illegible] of Freedom [illegible] from the towns and villages of that county [illegible] Kansas in mourning, were represented by a delegation of ladies. The chief speech of the day was made by Hon. Wm. H. Seward. It was listened to with deep interest and received with [illegible] of the respect and confidence of his friends and neighbors. Mr. S. spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS! We are neighbors and friends. We know each other well. I know that you are sincerely attached to your [illegible]; and I am not a stranger of ungrateful disposition. We have a common memory of many, long and inclement political storms through which we have passed, not altogether without occasional alienations and separations. You, therefore, can readily conceive, without the use of amplification on my part, how profoundly gratifying it is to me now to see not only a general brightening of the skies auspicious of the triumph of the political principles which I have cherished through so many trials, but, also, troops, and crowds, and clouds of friends, more numerous, more earnest and more confiding than those by whom I was surrounded in the most successful and happiest periods of my life.

If politics were indeed, as many seem to suppose, merely an uncertain sea bounded by rich ports and having tempting private adventure, I should not be one of those who standing on the beach would be inciting my fellow-citizens to trust themselves on board of this craft or of the other. If politics were as others seem to think, merely a game cunningly compounded of courage, accident and skill, in which prizes or crowns were to be won by the victors for their own glory and the gratification of the victors, I certainly should not be found among the heralds of the contestants on either side. If, again, politics were only a forum in which social theories without immediate bearing on the welfare and safety of the country were discussed, I might then be a listener, but I should not be a disputant.

But, although politics present these aspects to superficial observers, they are nevertheless far more serious and practical. They are in reality the regulation and direction of the actual life of the American people. How much of individual, domestic and social happiness depends on the regulation and conduct of only one single human life! How vastly more of human happiness depends then on the regulation and conduct of the whole nation's thousand-fold longer life.

Since I have come up before you on this occasion with these sentiments, you will not expect from me either humorous, exaggerated, passionate or prejudiced speech, but will calculate on an examination of the merits of candidates for public favor and of the parties by whom those candidates are respectively sustained.

It is not my habit to speak largely of candidates. I refrain for two reasons. First, because being necessarily brought into personal combination or conflict with public men, my judgment concerning them is liable to the bias of partiality or of jealousy. Secondly, because it is not the habit of parties in our country to select unfit, unworthy or unreliable men to be their representatives. Whatever may be the personal merits or demerits of a candidate, he cannot act otherwise if he be chosen than as an agent of the majority to whom he owes his place. The real question, therefore, in every canvass, what are the merits of the party by whom a candidate is preferred—and inquiries concerning the personal character, conduct and dispositions of candidates are lost on a false and delusive issue. You can try the truth of this position at odds, by inquiring of whomsoever assails the character of the candidate of your choice whether he would give his support to that candidate, abandoning his own, if all his objections could at once be removed. Your opponent, if a candid man, would probably answer in the negative.

But the case is quite different with political parties or masses of citizens. A nation acts at any one time through the consent and activity, not of all its members, but of only a majority who determine what shall be done, not only for themselves but for all the citizens. By our individual suffrages we express our choice whether one class of citizens, with a peculiar policy and peculiar principles, shall rule the country, directing it in a course of their own, or whether a different mass, with different policy and principles, shall conduct it in a different direction. I shall, therefore, discuss the existing parties freely. You shall judge whether I perform this duty with moderation and candor.

In the first place, I must ask you to notice the fact that American society is now in a transition state. Two or three years ago the American people were divided into two well-defined, distinct and organized parties, the Whigs and the Democrats. To-day, instead of these two parties, we see three masses uncertainly defined, and apparently at least quite unorganized, namely, Americans, Democrats and Republicans; and we see portions of each of these easily detached and passing over to the others, while a very considerable number of citizens stand hesitating whether to join one or the other, or to stand aloof still longer from all.

Such a transition stage, although unusual, is not unnatural. Established parties are built on certain policies and principles, and they will remain so long as those policies and principles are of paramount importance. They must break asunder and dissolve when new exigencies bring up new and different policies and principles, and the transition stage will last until the paramount importance of these new policies and principles shall be generally felt and confessed.

In a healthy and vigorous republic, the transition stage I have described cannot last long, because in the adherence of a firm and decided majority to direct its course, it would fall under the management of feeble and corrupt factions, under whose sway it would rapidly decline and speedily perish. Our Republic, God be thanked, is yet healthy and vigorous, and we already see that society is passing out of the transition stage to the ancient and proper condition. This condition is one which tolerates two firm and enduring parties, no less and no more. There must be two parties, because at every stage of national life some one question of national conduct, paramount to all others, presents itself to be decided. Such a question always has two sides, a right side and a wrong side, but no third or middle side. All masses which effect neutrality, as well as all masses which seek to stand independently on questions which have already passed and become obsolete, or which have not yet attained paramount importance, are crowded and crushed in the conflicts between the two which occupy for the time being the whole field of contest.

If such an emergency has now occurred, presenting a vital question, on which society must divide into two parties, and if those parties are found now in the political arena, then we are now individually to decide whether to indentify ourselves with a class which will exist uselessly for only a short period, or unite with one of two parties which will be enduring, and on whose souls depends the welfare of the Republic; and as between these parties whether we shall attach ourselves to the party which will maintain the wrong and perish with it, or that which shall maintain the right, and immediately or ultimately triumph with it.

You, yourselves, shall prove by your responses that that emergency has occurred, and that question is upon us. What has produced the disorganization and confusion which we have all seen and wondered at, and the dissolution of the Whig Party, the disorganization of the Democratic Party, and given room and verge for the American or Know-Nothing Party. You all answer, the agitation of Slavery. And you answer truly. Answer again. What shall I discourse upon? The contest of the American colonies with Great Britain, and the characters of the Whigs and Tories? No—that is for the Fourth of July. The adoption of the Constitution, and the disputes between Federalists and Republicans? No—let them sleep. The Tariff, National Bank and Internal Improvements, and the controversies of the Whigs and Democrats? No—they are past and gone. What then—of Kansas, the admission of Kansas as a Free State or a Slave State, the extension of Slavery in the Territories of the United States? Ah, yes, that is the theme—the extension of Slavery, and nothing else. Now of what, is it that the Americans in the North and in the South are speaking in their councils, *so far as their debates* are suffered to transpire? The abrogation and restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and nothing else. The Democrats alike, in the North and South, they speak of nothing else but saving the Union from destruction, by means of suppressing the discussion about the extension of Slavery.

Is this question about the extension of Slavery now unreal and imaginary—the mere caprice of an hour? Is it a wind that "bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but cannot tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth?" No, it is an ancient and eternal conflict between two entirely antagonistic systems of human labor with American society, not unequal in their forces; a conflict for not merely toleration, but for absolute political sway in the republic, between the system of free labor with equal and universal suffrage, free speech, free thought, and free action, and the system of slave labor with unequal franchises secured by arbitrary, oppressive and tyrannical laws. It is as old as the republic itself, although it was never ripened before. It presented itself when the Constitution was adopted, and was only temporarily repressed by a compromise which allowed to slaveholding communities three votes for every five slaves, while it provided at the same time for the abolition of the African slave trade. It presented itself in the Constituted Congress of 1787, and was then put aside only by the passage of the ordinance of 1787, dedicating all the northwest territory to free labor. It occurred again in 1820, threatening to distract the Union, as was thought, and was then again put to rest by another compromise which relinquished Missouri to slave labor, and gave over the territory which now constitutes Kansas and Nebraska, to free labor. It occurred again in 1845, when Texas was annexed and was put to sleep, forbidly a short space by the division of Texas, very unequally indeed, into Slave soil, and Free soil. It arose again during the war with Mexico, and was quieted by the memorable compromise of 1850, whose details I need not repeat. It occurred again in 1854, on the occasion of the Kansas and Nebraska Territories, to be filled in, and was put to sleep once more by the adoption in Congress of the Nebraska [illegible] of religion. The [illegible] that [illegible] itself so [illegible] and that has demanded and [illegible] tions of the country, [illegible] many interests, traditions, and sentiments, must be confessed to be a real and enduring if not a vital question. But a moment's examination will serve to satisfy you that it is a vital question. It involves [illegible] in which the parties are a sectional and local class of slaveholders, [illegible] the industrial principle of slavery [illegible] greater mass of society on the other, who, whether from their circumstances, or habit, or nature, and without be active slaves to the owners of slaves. A small minority which, united with the slaves, their owners, [illegible] by means of continually increasing concessions and now and many liberal guarantees, against a majority that could never have been induced to grant even any guarantees except by threats of disunion, and that can expect no return for new and further concessions and guarantees, but increasing exactions and ultimate aggressions or secession. The slaveholders can never be content without domination which abridges the freedom as well as circumscribes the domain of the non-slaveholding freemen. Non-slaveholding freemen can never permanently submit to such domination. Nor can the competition of institutions cease for the reason that the general consistency of mankind throws its weight on the side of freedom and presses onward the resistants to oppose the solicitations and aggressions of the slaveholding class. Heretofore opposing political combinations long established, and firmly entrenched in traditions and popular affections have concurred in the policy of suppressing this great and important question, but they have succumbed to it at last. Henceforth the antagonistical elements will be left to clash without hindrance. Heretofore the broad field of the natural territories allowed each of the contending interests ample room, without coming into direct conflict with the other. Henceforth, the two interests will be found contending for common ground claimed by both, and which can be occupied only by one of them.

One other condition remains to be settled, namely, that this great question is imminent and urgent, in other words, that it must be settled and determined without further postponement or delay. How can it be further postponed? If it could be postponed at all, it could be only by the same means which have been used for that purpose heretofore, namely Compromise. Where are the agents for new compromises? The agents of the past compromises are gone. Although they sleep in honored graves, and the mourners over them have not yet quitted the streets, no new compromisers arise to occupy their places. A compromise involves mutual equivalents, something to give, and something to take in exchange. Will Slavery give you anything. No, it insists on a free right to all the Territories. What have you to give in exchange? When you have given up Kansas, you will have relinquished all the Territories, for the principle of the relinquishment is that Slavery may constitutionally take them all. When compromise is exhausted, what follows? Dispute, contention, contest, conflict.

Again, the question is imminent, and must be met now. Kansas, at the last session of Congress, voluntarily offered itself as a Free State, and demanded to be admitted into the Union, and was rejected. Since that time the Territory has been subjugated by Slaveholders, and they having usurped its sovereignty, are organizing a Slave State there which will offer for admission into the Union at the next session of Congress. Utah, already organized as a Slave State, with her incestuous social system is lying concealed and waiting, ready to demand admission so soon as Kansas shall have been received into the Union. The adoption of both, or even one of these States, will bear heavily, perhaps conclusively, on the fortunes of the entire conflict between Freedom and Slavery.

Insomuch as the question that is henceforth to divide society into two parties is thus seen to be a vital and imminent one, let us fully possess ourselves of its magnitude. We have a sluggish, turbid and desolating stream of slave labor issuing from fifteen Slave States. We have an ever increasing and commingled volume of free labor issuing from fifteen Free States, swollen by a stream scarcely less full, from European and Asiatic fountains. These two variant floods cannot be stifled, but one necessarily repels and excludes the other. We have half a continent yet to be opened to the flow of the one or of the other, shall we diffuse Slavery over it to react upon and destroy ourselves, or shall we extend Freedom over it covering it with happiness throughout all its mountains and plains, and thus forever establish our own safety and happiness.

If this great question was disembarrassed of all personal and partisan interests and prejudices, the universal voice of the American people would be pronounced for Freedom and against Slavery. Freedom is nothing more than equality of political right or power among all the members of a State. It is natural, just, useful and beneficent. All men instinctively choose the side on which these advantages lie. How true this is you may infer from the fact that every one of the banners borne to this field by one of the great contending masses, wears, as its inscription, a tribute to Freedom, while no banner borne by either of the other parties is ever defiled with homage to Slavery.

Nevertheless, those who avow themselves favorable to Freedom, we have to choose between the three masses the one which will effectually secure its predominance in the Republic.

Shall we join ourselves to the Know-Nothing, or American organization? What are its creed and its policy? Its creed is that the political franchises of alien immigrants and Roman Catholics in our country are too great, and its policy is to abridge them.

Now I might for argument sake concede that this creed and this policy were just and wise, still I could not unite with the Know Nothings even in that case, because their movement is out of season and out of place. The question of the day is not about natives and foreigners, nor about Protestants and Roman Catholics, but about Freemen and Slaves. The practical and immediately urgent question is, shall Kansas be admitted into the Union as a Free State, or shall she be made a Slave State and so admitted? What have the franchises of alien immigrants and Roman Catholics to do with that? If the American people declare for Freedom, Kansas will be free. If the American people declare for Slavery, Kansas will be a Slave State. If the American people divide and one portion being a minority declare for Freedom, while another portion being also a minority declare against foreigners and Catholics, and a third, larger than either, declare for Slavery, nothing is obtained against foreigners and Catholics, nothing against Slavery and Kansas becomes a Slave State. Thus it is apparent that the issue raised by the Know-Nothings, *whatever is its merit is an irrelevant and false issue*; a false issue always tends to divert and mislead the people from the true one, and of course to prejudice the judgment to be rendered upon it. I do not accuse the Know-Nothings of designing so to mislead in this cause first, nothing I know of the motives of others, and secondly, because the question is never upon motives but always upon effects. What have been the effects thus far? The Know-Nothing members of Congress divided between the advocates of Freedom in the Territories and its opponents. Their votes combined with either party would have given it a complete triumph. Those votes reserved and cast as some peculiar interest dictated have left the question of Freedom in Kansas to the ordeal of the sword.

What is the effect upon the present canvass on which depends the question of the admission of Kansas and of Utah as Slave States in the next Congress? Distraction of the public mind. Such effects are inevitable. Whoever seeks to interpose an unreal or false issue must necessarily, in order to gain even a hearing, affect neutrality on the real one. At the same time no party can practice neutrality on a vital issue with fairness. It will necessarily sympathise with the weaker of the two contestants, and in some degree cooperate with it to overthrow the stronger, which is the common adversary of both. Of course, as the two great contestants profess unequal strength in different States, it will favor one in some of the States and favor the other in other States. By virtue of a law that is irresistible it will sooner or later betray each party when its own peculiar ends require that course. The experience of the Whig and Democratic parties has proved how impossible it is to practice neutrality on the great question of Slavery. The power has broken into pieces and perished in the effort. The latter has been crowded from a neutral position and with crumbled ranks has taken that of the extension and fortification of Slavery. The Know-Nothing mass can expect no better success. The effort will cost its life. Crowded and jostled between the two combatants it will and must dissolve, giving up portions of its men here to Freedom and there to Slavery, but not until it is too late to secure the triumph of Freedom. Thus you see that the Know-Nothing mass is not really a political party. It is only an ephemeral and evanescent faction, as useless and as injurious as a third blade in the shears, or a third stone which an ignorant artisan might attempt to gear in between the upper and the nether mill-stone.

By another sign you shall know it to be not a party but a faction. From the days of the landing of the *Pilgrims at Plymouth*, until now, every one of the great parties which has been engaged in directing the life of the American people has recognized from necessity the fact that the political system which existed and which must continue to exist here as a Republican one is based on the principles of the rightful political equality of all the members of the State, and that directness, publicity and equality of voices are necessary in the conduct of public affairs. The Know-Nothings reject these principles, and seek to exclude a large and considerable portion of the members of the State from all participation in the conduct of its affairs, and to obtain control and carry on the operations of the Government of all by secret machinery inconsistent with the Constitution of a Republic, and appropriate only to a conspiracy either for or against despotism. It will, I think, be hereafter regarded as one of the caprices of politics that a system of combination so puerile was ever attempted in the United States. The absurdity of the attempt is rendered still more glaring, when it is considered that the grounds of persecution assumed against the class to be excluded are those of nativity and religious belief—grounds directly in conflict with that elementary truth announced by the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, and are by nature endowed with certain inalienable rights, to secure which Governments are instituted among men; and with that fundamental article of the Constitution which declares that no system of religious shall ever be established.

Who then will choose to enroll himself under the banner of an ephemeral, evanescent and injurious faction like this, to be compromised in its frauds for a year or a year, or two years, and then to be left by to the pity and scorn of the [illegible] whose confidence it had sought to abuse? Certainly no one who values his honest worth. [illegible] for upon any one of the [illegible] influence, or even his vote or his [illegible] citizen.

Our choice between the Democratic and Republican Parties. On what principle could we attach ourselves to the Democratic Party? Let us look full in the face, the actual state of things. Some years ago, when I entered Congress as a Senator from this State, there was not one acre of soil within its borders which stands from which Slavery was not excluded by law. It was excluded from Minnesota by the Ordinance of 1787, which was then in full force; it was equally excluded from California, including New-Mexico and Utah, by Mexican laws which had never been repealed, and were of confessed obligation. It was excluded from Oregon by the organic law of that Territory. Now there is not an inch of the public domain which Congress has not claimed to take under its control as a Slave State. It has expressly abrogated the Missouri Compromise, on the ground that it was void for want of power in Congress under the Constitution to exclude Slavery, and also on the ground that the Compromise of 1850 had already settled its validity. This legislation, if acquiesced in by the people, will henceforth be irresistibly claimed as abrogating all the ordinance of 1787, the Missouri Compromise restriction and the Mexican laws. Thus the whole of the Territories have been already lost to freedom by the legislation of the last seven years; and the controversy before us is one not to save but to reclaim. During the first six years of that period there were only two parties—the Democratic and the Whig Parties in Congress and in the country. During the last year there were three, the Democratic, Know-Nothing and Republican Parties. Every one will at once acquit the Republican Party, and those who now constitute it, of all agency in the betrayal and surrender of freedom which have thus been made. The responsibility for them, therefore, belongs to the Democratic Party and to the Whig Party. Now you may divide this responsibility between the Democratic and Whig Parties just as you like. The Whig Party has perished under its weight, but a still greater responsibility lies upon the Democratic Party. It was the Democratic Party that refused to admit California, without condition or compromise, in 1850; that forced on the Whig Party the compromise of that year, and adopted it as its own permanent policy, and elected FRANKLIN PIERCE the present President of the United States. It was the Democratic Party that invented the new, plausible, deceptive and ruinous policy of abnegation of Federal authority over Slavery in the Territories, and the substitution of the theory of Popular Sovereignty; and it was the Democratic Party that, with the cooperation of a portion of the Know-Nothings, rejected the appeal of oppressed and subjugated Kansas for relief and restoration to Freedom by admission into the Union as a Free State. The Democratic Party did indeed, in some of its conventions in Northern States, for a time hesitate to commit itself to the policy of Slavery propagandism by breach of public faith, fraud and force, but it has finally renounced all opposition, and it now stands boldly forth, avowing its entire approval of it, and its determination to carry it through to its end, whatever that end may be.

Now will any candid person claim that anything better is to be hoped from the Democratic Party in the future. It is a party essentially built on the interest of the Slaveholding classes. Deprived of that support, it would instantly cease to exist. The principle of this class is that property in man is sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States, and is inviolate. All that has been won by this class from freedom has been won on that principle. The decisions of Judge KANE and other Federal judges, and the odious and tyrannical laws of the usurpers in Kansas, are legitimate fruits of that principle. To that principle the Democratic Party must adhere or perish, and it accepts it as the least fearful of two alternatives. But the principle, when established in the Territories, will then be with equal plausibility extended to the States, and henceforth we are to contend for the right of the Free States to exclude Slavery within their own borders.

If these arguments be sound, we are shut up to the necessity of giving our support to the Republican Party as the only means of maintaining the cause of Freedom and Humanity. Why, then, shall we stand aloof from it in this election, or for a day or an hour? I will review the arguments urged from all quarters, and you shall see that every one of them is in the first place, frivolous and puerile; and secondly, that it involves nothing less than a surrender of the entire question in issue, and acquiesces in the unrestricted domination of Slavery.

First—We are conjured by those who, in Boston, New-York, and elsewhere, call themselves Straight-out Whigs, to wait for a reorganization of the National Whig Party, to rescue the cause of Freedom—but is it written in any book of political revelation that a resurrection awaits parties which have fulfilled the course of nature.

Secondly—The Whig Party perished through a lack of virtue to maintain the cause of Freedom. Amongst all of those who are waiting for and praying for its resurrection, there is not one that to-day yields his support to that cause. What, then, but new betrayals can be expected if it is destined to a resurrection?

We are told, on all sides, that the Republican Party is new and partially organized, and merely experimental. It is, indeed, new, and as yet imperfectly organized. But so once was the ancient Whig Party, that gave to the country Independence. So once was the Federal Party, that gave to the country its Constitution. So once was the ancient Republican Party, that gave to the country a complete emancipation of the masses from the combination of classes. So once was the Whig and the Democratic Party. It is the destiny of associations of men to have a beginninning and an end. If an association is born of an enduring political necessity, it will continue and wax in vigor and power until it supplants other and superfluous, though more aged combinations. That such is to be the case with the Republican Party is seen in the fact that all existing combinations are uniting against it, on the ground that such a union is necessary to prevent its immediate and overwhelming ascendancy. This union is an effective answer to the former argument that the Republican Party is an ephemeral and evanescent one.

Thirdly—We are favored with criticisms by the Democrats and Know-Nothings on the course of the Republican members of the House of Representatives in voting for Mr. DUNN's bill to restore the Missouri Compromise, and against Mr. TOOMBS' bill, for pacifying Kansas, which votes, it is said, prove the Republicans insincere in their devotion to Freedom. These are the same class of arguments which are urged by infidels against the Christian Church, on the ground of the *short-comings of its members*.

Suppose we abandon the Republican Party for its *short-comings*, will Freedom then have any Party left?—and if so, what party, and where shall we find it? Certainly no other party than the Democratic Party, of which FRANKLIN PIERCE and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS are the apostles. But that is the party of Slavery.

Fourthly. We are warned that Mr. FREMONT is an improper man to represent the Republican Party; that his accounts with the Government are wrong; that he is a Roman Catholic; and otherwise improperly chosen as a candidate. Now, these accusations are newly trumped up, and have been already a thousand times disproved. Nevertheless, neither Democrats, nor Know-Nothings, nor Straight-out Whigs, became any the more Republicans on that account; nor would they, were Mr. FREMONT proved to be an angel descended from above to rescue the cause of Freedom. Suppose, on the other hand, that we should give up FREMONT upon these cavils, what follows but the ascendency of the American Party, which substitutes a false issue for the true one, and so betrays the cause of Freedom; or that of the Democratic Party, which is the party of Slavery.

Fellow-citizens: I have discussed parties with no asperity and with no partiality, for I know that masses and individuals are alike honest, well-meaning and patriotic. I have no animosities and no griefs. While I have tried to pursue always one steady course, which my conscience has approved, friends have often been alienated and adversaries have become friends. The charity of judgment, to which I feel that I am entitled—that is the charity I extend to others.

I do not predict the times and seasons when one or other of the contending political elements shall prevail. I know this, that this State, this nation and this earth are to be the abode and happy home of free men. Its hills and valleys are to be fields of free labor, free thought and free suffrages. That consummation will come when society is prepared for it. My labors are devoted to that preparation. I leave others to cling to obsolete traditions and perish with them if they must; but in politics, as in religion, I desire to be with that portion of my fellow-men who hold fast to the truth with hope and confidence enduring through all trials in its complete and eternal triumph.

NEW-YORK.

Address from the Democratic State Committee.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: The elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana have decided the national contest, and rendered certain the choice of JAMES BUCHANAN for President, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for Vice-President. A Democratic majority in the next Congress is already secured.

The policy of the Democratic Party, as declared in the Cincinnati platform, is therefore already settled as the policy of the nation. The Federal Union has exhibited its strength, and given assurance of its impregnability by the firmness with which it has withstood the tempest of fanaticism and the shock of sectional combinations.

The Constitution has been vindicated, and is now more firmly than ever anchored in the hearts of the people. The sectional question which has disturbed the public mind with such injurious agitation, will be settled, by being remanded to the people of the communities interested to settle for themselves. The internal peace of the country, and its honor and interests abroad, will be maintained by the enlightened statesmanship, and devoted patriotism of JAMES BUCHANAN.

Now let New-York be redeemed. The remaining contest in this State relates only to the question of the permanence of misgovernment in this State, or the restoration of Democratic rule.

In the recent contest in Pennsylvania and Indiana, our opponents have revealed the hollowness and hypocrisy of all their pretensions to principle. They have sought to avail themselves of every form of coalition, and have hazarded the most dangerous expedients, and employed the greatest corruption to secure success, heedless of all other objects, [illegible] that political necessity [illegible] which should give to [illegible] central over [illegible] and of the vitiated influence [illegible] upon [illegible] they enter upon the [illegible] the evidence [illegible] founded upon them; and yet they have the hardihood to appeal to [illegible] to give them the votes and their confidence, [illegible] them for their degrading the Empire State by their unscalculating policy and reckless misgovernment.

We do not believe that any Democratic elector of the State, who understands the present position of politics, will give heed to their appeal.

It is to the power of the Democratic electors of this State, by a vigorous and concerted effort, begun now and continued until the 4th day of November, to elect a majority of the Assembly, and to place in the Chief Executive office our candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, AMASA J. PARKER and JOHN C. VANDERPOEL.

To do this we must imitate the example of our Democratic brethren in the Keystone State, and in the glorious State of Indiana, which now speaks to us with 10,000 majority. In those States the Democrats made the contest a question of principle. They appealed to the reason of the people, and defended the Democratic policy by exhibiting the contrast of their principles [illegible] of their opponents.

[illegible] Democrats [illegible] of our common country, [illegible] they have been already found wanting by the people, and stand condemned. Let them be tested by the State Constitution, and they will be found equally guilty!

The history of the present Constitution is but the record of the attempts of the people to guard themselves and their posterity from the schemes of these spendthrift partisans; and of the combinations in the Legislature and the lobby, aided by the connivance of the State and Administrative Departments, to annul its restrictions or evade its spirit.

Let the Democrats of the State devote the time, which intervenes, from this day to that of the election, to a contest to redeem New-York. For the [illegible] let the canvass of the towns [illegible] ready shows that the Democracy [illegible] pleted. Let the Democrats [illegible] each county, attend to the work of [illegible] to the dissemination of information to every town and district. It will not do to rely upon speeches from abroad; for every man who can read the Constitution of his country and believes in its spirit,—who can speak the words of soberness and truth, and who can inform his fellow electors of the gallant deeds of their brethren in other States, is orator enough for an occasion like this.

We appeal to the Democrats of the counties! Look at home! Perfect your organization; and arouse the people of each School District to action, and inspire them with the proud purpose of redeeming New-York!

Do this, and VICTORY IS ASSURED. We utter convictions derived from a careful study of the canvass, and a calm and prudent estimate of the relative strength of parties, when we say, that if this is done, the EMPIRE STATE will be REDEEMED; her policy placed once more upon a Democratic basis, and her Constitution vindicated from the attacks and perversions of her enemies.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1856.

PETER CAGGIE, } DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.
J. M. JAYCOX, } Secretaries.

JOHN KELLEY,
P. B. SWEENEY,
SAM POWLES,
WM. B. LUDLOW,
GEORGE BEACH,
R. G. STONE,
R. H. CUSHNEY,
HENRY GREEN, JR.,
H. A. BEEBE,
H. HUBBARD,
JOHN PORTER,
A. L. LEWIS,
H. W. ROGERS,
State Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fusion in Pennsylvania—Address from the Democratic State Central Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1856.

A communication signed by CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq., the Chairman of the Republican Committee, in which an allusion is made to the Democratic State Central Committee, and to myself, appears in yesterday's *North American* and *Daily Times*. A few words will dispose of the whole subject so far as the Democratic Committee is concerned; and these shall be as frank and as plain as language can make them.

On the 9th of September last I received the following letter from the Hon. JOHN P. SANDERSON, Chairman of the American or Fillmore State Committee:

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

SIR—In obedience to the instructions of the Fillmore and Donelson State Committee, I submit to you, for the consideration and action of the Democratic State Committee of which you are Chairman, the following proposition:

That the Chairmen of the Democratic, Republican and American State Committees unite in issuing a call for such number of meetings, to be held at such times and places, as may be agreed upon by them, at which the issues involved in the present Presidential contest shall be discussed by an equal number of speakers of each party, and that the Chairman of each Committee shall have the exclusive right of selecting the speakers for his party, at such meetings, but that their names shall be announced in the call for the meetings.

You will oblige by giving an answer to this proposition in behalf of your Committee at your earliest convenience.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
J. P. SANDERSON,
Chairman of the American State Committee.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq.

To this communication the subjoined reply was forwarded the following day, the 10th of September, and by Mr. JAMES B. SHERIDAN placed in the hands of Mr. SANDERSON:

TO HON. JOHN P. SANDERSON, Chairman American Central Committee.

DEAR SIR: Your note dated the 27th of August, only reached me on the 9th of September, by private hand. I hope you will excuse the delay in answering it. The Democratic Party differs widely from you and your candidate for President as to the Naturalization Laws, to secret political organizations, and to religious liberty. Now, as heretofore, (and on all proper occasions hereafter,) we we will be ready to defend our position on these questions. But as your candidate for the Presidency, Mr. FILLMORE, has substantially declared that the present national peril overshadows all other considerations—a sentiment in which we are happy to concur—we deem it quite useless to determine which of our views on mooted questions shall be maintained, until we have first ascertained *whether the Union itself can be preserved*. Assuming, therefore, that the friends of Mr. FILLMORE will persevere in upholding the sacred compromises of the Constitution, and especially that portion of the platform adopted by the Convention which nominated him, relating to the rights of the States, it would be unnecessary to enter into discussion with you upon these Constitutional principles which he himself has asserted. Our object is to unite all the friends of this great Union in one common cause against the fanaticisms of a desperate and unscrupulous geographical and sectional party; and in the event, we shall be glad to have the cooperation of all true Americans, adopted and native born, in supporting JAMES BUCHANAN, the only man who can defeat the adversaries of our free institutions. Should the friends of Mr. FILLMORE, however, demonstrate to the country at the coming October election in Pennsylvania that they are willing to unite with the adversaries of disunion, in supporting the so-called fusion State ticket, composed of representatives of the doctrines of the Black Republicans, the triumph of which would be considered as the harbinger of the success of Abolitionism and JOHN C. FREMONT, and the election of which is openly advocated by HORACE GREELEY, W. F. JOHNSTON and THADDEUS STEVENS, and in that case, we shall be ready and willing to meet them in defending the very principles to which we are happy to believe *them to be now solemnly committed before the world*.

Respectfully yours,
J. W. FORNEY,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.

This began and ended all communication between Mr. SANDERSON and the Democratic Central Committee, and between Mr. SANDERSON and myself. I have not conversed with Mr. SANDERSON, or even met him, for more than a year; and he can truly bear witness, when he shall see this communication, that we have never had any correspondence but that which is published above, and have never exchanged words on the Presidential election. Whatever may be the difference between the Republican and American Committees, or between Mr. SANDERSON and Mr. GIBBONS, the Democratic Committee proudly defies any man, or any set of men, to point to any act or words, which, by implication, or inference, can lead any honest citizen to believe that any clandestine arrangement of any kind has been entered into with either branch of our political opponents. We stand on the Democratic platform and under the victorious flag of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. We make no terms, and have made no terms with faction or fanaticism. We resort to no fusion. We have but one electoral ticket in the field. And while we invite the honest friends of MILLARD FILLMORE to our support, it is *boldly and publicly done*, because we believe that the true interests of all conservative men, and the sacred *principles* of the Constitution, can alone be protected and preserved by the Democratic Party, its candidates, and its creed.

In the late campaign, which closed so brilliantly, and which reflected undying lustre upon the Democracy, no one issue was denied or overlooked. All the issues were alike repudiated and denounced. While our opponents appealed to all organizations, and courted every opinion, we followed the plain teachings of the Democratic faith, and grappled with error, whether it assumed the shape of the enemy of the rights of the States or the rights of the citizens; whether it sought to ostracise the South for its institutions, or the American for his religion; whether it denied suffrage to the white freeman because of his birth-place, or sought to elevate the black to social equality. And for this severe consistency and noble courage we have had our reward.

The letter in answer to Mr. SANDERSON's communication, which he has had in his possession for six weeks, contains no line or syllable which will make a Democrat blush for the Democratic Central Committee. It stands out now as the full vindication of our course in the late canvass; and as such we give it to the people, content that they shall decide between our adversaries and ourselves. Among the thousands of national men, who intend voting for JAMES BUCHANAN in November, there is not one who will not indorse and approve the position taken in that communication.

JOHN W. FORNEY,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

INDIANA.

[illegible] the Democracy Call [illegible] State—Address of the Republican Committee.

The Old-Line Democracy have [illegible] in the recent State election [illegible] only by [illegible] Wa[illegible] will not [illegible] to meet to [illegible] leaders of the party [illegible] beyond doubt, that [illegible] by the importation of *voters from adjoining States*. The men thus imported were placed along our railroads, and, in many instances, the same men voted several times in different counties. In this manner you were swindled out of your rights.

In the same manner work the Republicans of Pennsylvania [illegible] October elections in our State and in Pennsylvania, to create even a probability of the election of BUCHANAN. They wanted the prestige which a triumph usually gives a party, and, for that purpose, immense sums of money, raised by an assessment on federal office-holders and otherwise, were employed to colonize voters into these States. A victory thus achieved cannot give those who gained it any strength in November.

These outrages should arouse your indignation and nerve you with renewed zeal for the approaching contest.

At the recent election thousands of the [illegible] FREMONT. Mr. FILLMORE's recent letter, declaring himself opposed to a restoration of that Compromise, leaves them no other course to pursue.

The principles of the Republican Party have been grossly misrepresented, and many have been prejudiced against us by the shameless declaration that we desire to abolish Slavery where it exists, and to place the negro upon an equality with us, in all the political and social relations of life. A more infamous lie was never uttered, and its authors know it. We contend for the exclusion of Slavery from Territory consecrated to Freedom, so that free white men may go there and establish for themselves homes never to be contaminated by the curse of Slavery and its evils.

[illegible] we do, all connection or coalition with any party which, through secret organization, or otherwise, [illegible] its influence and its votes in favor of the extension of Slavery, we stand firmly and explicitly upon the Republican Platform proclaimed at Philadelphia. We ask for the principles there avowed, the candid consideration of all men, confident that they must give them their sanction at the ballot box.

"Shall Slavery be extended?" That is the only issue, and the people will not be distracted by the side issues of temperance and other questions which were improperly and unjustly brought to bear against us at the last election by dishonest and unscrupulous demagogues. Let that issue be but fairly presented and fully understood by the people, and we have no fears as to the result.

The following is the Republican electoral ticket:
Samuel W. Parker, James Y. Allison, Caleb V. Jones, John A. Hendricks, John D. Howland, Daniel D. Pratt, James T. Embree, Hor. C. Newcomb, Joseph H. Mather, Randall Crawford, William G. Coffin, Milton S. Robinson, [illegible] Nelson Trusler.

We believe that a majority of the legal voters in this State are in favor of the principles and candidates of the Republican Party, and that a vigorous and determined effort will secure a glorious triumph.

Republicans! We conjure you as you love Liberty and hate Slavery—as you love your whole country, and her free institutions above all else beside, to make that effort, and all will be safe.

By order of Republican State Central Committee,
JNO. D. DEFREES, Chairman.
J. S. HAWLEY, Secretary.

An Indiana Fillmore Paper Refusing to be Sold to Buchanan and Slavery.

From the Jeffersonville (Indiana) Republican.

We are now fully satisfied in our own mind that the Southern leaders are using BUCHANAN and his party with the avowed purpose of dissolving this Union. We are forced to the conclusion, because they tell us so. What, then, are we to do in order to defeat this disunion party? As we said in a former issue, when the question assumes a shape that places FREMONT and BUCHANAN before the people as the representatives of these principles, our position is already known. We are for Freedom and FREMONT. We helped the name of MILLARD FILLMORE four months before he was nominated, and kept his name at the head of our paper in living capitals until the present issue, and would have continued it, but for the disposition manifested by the old-line Hogan Democracy. Every freeman should then unite upon the man that will be the most likely to defeat BUCHANAN the disunionist, and we conceive that man to be Mr. FREMONT.

* * * * * * *

We have carefully looked over the Fillmore counties in this State, and by the assistance of private letters, have summed up the aggregate vote in the State to be fifty thousand. *A large majority of these votes have been cast in the recent State election for the old-line ticket. This addition to the logan Democracy has enabled them to carry the State election.* We do not pretend to question the right they had to cast such a vote. We do not pretend to question the right, even at the sacrifice of principle, but if they are sincere in their devotion to Mr. FILLMORE, and desire to see him elected, they have in our humble opinion, pursued the wrong course. We are told now by the old-liners that FILLMORE will not carry a single State in the Union. This cry is made for the purpose of causing the Fillmore men to extend their support on the 4th of November, to Mr. BUCHANAN. It is very clear now to our mind that the Fillmore party in the State hold the balance of power; and if that power is properly employed, they may yet secure his election. This, however, cannot be done by giving the State to BUCHANAN, but it may be done by giving the State to FREMONT. If BUCHANAN receives the support which his party are claiming for him in the South, he can be elected by the people by the addition of Pennsylvania and Indiana. But if he fails to receive the vote of Indiana, the election will be thrown into the House, where the Fillmore party must still hold the balance, and with this power and influence his chance for election is as secure as that of BUCHANAN or FREMONT. In the choice of a President we had a first and a second choice; FILLMORE was our first choice, and FREMONT our second. *Fillmore cannot receive the vote of Indiana, but Fremont can, and therefore we support Fremont*, hoping that

[illegible] Maryland, Virginia, North and [illegible] Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, [illegible] the South be longer doomed to [illegible] uncongenial climes, where the most sacred [illegible] of their homes are denounced as those of the [illegible] and the barbarian, the heritage of guilt and [illegible], and where grave and reverend professors and [illegible] men leave the pulpit and the desk to sign and [illegible] incendiary political addresses, substituting [illegible] for Euclid or the Bible, and finding in Kansas [illegible] more classic and consecrated than were ever before furnished to them by Attica or Palestine? Shall not our State Legislatures, acting in concert, provide for an increased number of home institutions, extending at the same time the sphere of those already existing? With a larger proportion of thoroughly educated men than is to be found beyond our limits, we will build up and encourage home literature, and foster and encourage home publication houses? The time for action is now. It will be well, at least, to look to our school-books. Can the making of these be intrusted so exclusively to those who, by instilling an occasional heresy, dangerous to our repose, imagine that they serve, at the same time, God and mammon—their consciences and their pockets? The State Legislatures at the South alone are competent to heal this mischief. Property will submit to any amount of taxation for such a purpose. A system can, and ought to be, matured at the South by which the most ample encouragement shall be given to its educational system and to its press. Withdraw at once the contributions which are returned too often to us now in contumely and insult.

Fellow-citizens of the South, we may not realize at once all of these hopes, but let us fondly cherish them, believing them to be attainable at no distant day, if we shall act in concert, moving in the same direction, under the dictates of a common interest—necessity and patriotism.

We invite a large attendance at the Convention in Savannah. Let every village and town throughout the South respond promptly to this appeal in the appointment of delegates instructed in regard to their wishes and views. The Executives of the several States, and the Mayors of cities, Boards of Trade and Commerce, Agricultural associations, &c., will, it is believed, appoint, according to custom, delegations of tried and approved men, who will certainly attend, or who will, in the event of a failure, communicate, by reports or otherwise, full information for the action of the body upon some or all of the points indicated.

Can it be necessary to appeal to the press of the South, to open its columns to this subject, and, to continue its agitation until the sitting of the Convention in December?

The city of Savannah, through its executive officer, has notified the Committee of its intention to make every provision for the meeting of the Convention, to afford the amplest facilities for its business, and extend the utmost hospitality to its delegates.

JAMES LYONS, R. K. MEADE, J. R. ANDERSON, MYER MYERS, F. B. DEANE, JR.	Vs.	J. D. B. DE BOW, La., TENCH TILGHMAN, Md., ROBERT OULD, D. C., J. H. GIBBON, N. C.

Disunion Rebuked at the South.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

We beg leave, with all due respect, to assure our eccentric and "driving" Governor that *he* may water what another has planted; but the *people* will forbid and prevent its growth. The twig of a SOUTHERN REPUBLIC will never be suffered by *them* to take root in the soil of the Old Dominion until by the demon agency of Fanaticism the Union is hopelessly divorced from the Constitution, and becomes a prey to lawless licentiousness and to the lusts of Tyranny. We have no fear that such a disastrous day will soon come. The millions who are now luxuriating in the blessings of our institutions are not quite insane enough to exchange those blessings for the accursed fruits of Anarchy. Fanaticism may rave; Demagogues may rant; Factions may contend; yea, these pests of State may triumph in their unholy and abominable struggles—but it will only be for a moment. Reason will resume her throne in time to save—she will stretch forth her sceptre over the land—rebuke the angry elements—smooth the troubled waters, and all will be well again. There is a ground-swell of patriotism and conservatism heaving beneath the present boisterous and threatening surface of affairs, which will bear up the noble ship, and she will ride triumphantly through the storm. It is not in the power of FREMONT, or WISE, or BROOKS, or ADAMS—it is not in the power of Black Republicanism or Democracy, or any other man or party, by *his or its own efforts, or of his or its own will*, to sunder the ties which bind this confederacy together—to destroy the noblest Government that was ever organized in the name and for the ends of Liberty.

The Treasonable Plottings of Three Governors.

From the Charleston Standard, Oct. 19.

The meeting of the Governors of the several Southern States, of which mention has been already made, took place, in part at least, at Raleigh, N. C., on the 14th inst. It does not appear, however, that there were any others present besides the Governors of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. What was the object or effect of the meeting is not stated; but concert and counsel is important, and if this shall have been the purpose, we are glad to see that the Governor of this State has been ready to confer with the Executive of other States upon the grave questions before the country. In the event of the election of FREMONT, or in the event of the election of President being thrown in the House of Representatives, there will be the necessity for extraordinary action upon the part of some one, and there is no officer in the State so proper to suggest a course as its chief magistrate, and we have great confidence in the belief that Governor ADAMS will shrink from no responsibility which the honor and the interest of the State may require. The meeting at Raleigh, however, seems not to have occurred without some animadversion. The Raleigh *Register* takes the matter up, and assuming that the object of the meeting was to concert a scheme of disunion, proclaims it a profanation of the sacred soil of North Carolina. The questions are asked, first, by whose invitation did they come? second, why did they meet? and third, what must North Carolina say to an attempt to hitch her on to the car of disunion? To these interrogatories no one but a correspondent of the Petersburg *Democrat* volunteers a reply, and he only says that the Raleigh *Register* is merely the poor organ of the defunct Know-Nothing party, and no importance is to be attached to what it says.

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE SIXTH AND EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROADS.

The Board met yesterday, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., in the chair.

An application of Messrs. MOORE and HAVENS to be paid $9,495, awarded by the Commissioners for opening the Central Park, for land taken for the purposes of said Park, and which the Comptroller declines to pay, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition of 3,000 property-holders and citizens of New-York, in favor of the Crystal Palace remaining where it is, was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The following communication from the Comptroller was received and filed.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1856.

To the Board of Aldermen: The Comptroller submits the following returns made to him by the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, as the receipts of each Company for the months named in the following statement:

	Feb.	March.	April.	May.
Sixth-Av. R. R.	$17,546 42	$20,940 81	$20,618 26	$21,059 94
Eighth-Av. R. R.	18,739 68	24,900 66	28,849 64	28,085 67
	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Sixth-Av. R. R.	$20,129 97	$19,848 73	$19,069 80	$21,365 19
Eighth-Av. R. R.	28,348 76	28,023 97	27,588 97	28,501 76

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Much time was consumed by the Board in concurring with Committees in favor of flagging or repairing the sidewalks of various cross-streets in the upper part of the City; in the adoption of reports in favor of the construction of sewers; in appointing new Inspectors of Election in the place of those who have resigned, and in changing the places of holding polls. The Board finally adjourned till the first Monday in November.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE NEW CITY HALL—IRA BUCKMAN'S PLANS CONCURRED IN BY THE COUNCILMEN IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, when President, B. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., in the Chair.

This being the evening appointed by special order for the consideration of the subject of the new City Hall, Councilman WARREN peremptorily refused to give way to the introduction of other business. Councilman SWAN was willing to consider "third readings," and then would stay till midnight if necessary. A member remarked that the matter was made special at his request. Some contrariety of opinion was warmly expressed as to what was the arrangement that had been made. On vote that the Board go immediately into Committee with reference to the special order. The proposition was lost. The Board proceeded with the regular business.

Among the communications received during the evening was one from Mr. Comptroller FLAGG, relative to a proposed amendment of the law relating to the Central Park. He states that there are unsatisfied claims to the amount of more than a million of dollars, and makes other financial statements. He submits the draft of an ordinance, authorizing the Comptroller in behalf of the Common Council to present a memorial to the Legislature asking an amendment of the act to alter the map of the City in the laying out the Central Park, as follows:

"SEC. 1. For the payment of so much of the damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and the expenses, disbursements and charges in the premises, as shall exceed the amounts or sums that may be assessed by the said Commissioners upon the parties and persons, land and tenements, deemed by them benefited by the opening of such public square or place, it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to raise the amount of such excess by loan, by the creation of a public fund or stock to be called the "CENTRAL PARK FUND," which shall bear an interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, redeemable within a period of time not exceeding 35 years after the passage of this act, and for the payment of which the said piece of land, so as aforesaid to be taken, shall be irrevocably pledged."

This communication was referred to the Committee on Law.

[illegible] proposals [illegible] were then received and [illegible] for paving, [illegible] confirming assessment lists for sewers, dredging out slips, flagging sidewalks, compelling all city cars to have an appliance attached to prevent accidents, and various other matters received final approval.

The Board went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the report of the Board of Aldermen in reference to the erection of a new City Hall. The document was read. On the question of concurrence with the recommendation to adopt the plan of Ira Buckman, Jr.

Councilman SWAN called for the reading of the specification and report. It is lengthy, and unintelligible, unless with the maps and plans in hand. During its recital, Councilman S. L. SMITH moved the further reading as unnecessary, remarking that the gentleman who had demanded it was away in a corner, and paying no attention to it. Councilman WARREN was opposed to stopping the reading, and found himself involved in violent altercation with the Chairman on a point of order. The Board sustained the Chair. Councilman SWAN hoped the reading would proceed, and Councilman J. L. SMITH withdrew his motion. The reading proceeded.

On the question of concurrence being put from the Chair, Councilman SWAN would ask the Chairman of the Committee of Repairs and Supplies what were the prominent recommendations of the present plan in contradistinction to other plans that had been submitted.

Councilman COOPER was entering into the requisite explanations as to Gilbert Jackson and Stewart's plans, stating them to be more expensive and incommodious, when Councilman TAYLOR angrily insisted upon more order, it was impossible to hear a syllable. The Chairman of the Board insisted upon members taking their seats, and the member proceeded to say that there was a gentleman present who was a practical builder, (Councilman ISAAC HOPPER,) who could better enter into such details.

Councilman HOPPER explained.

Councilman SWAN asked for all the papers, the production of the original resolution. What was that resolution upon which the plans were based? By the terms of the original resolution, as he understood it, the new election was to cost only $600,000. Some of these plans proved that by the time of their completion they would cost four or five millions. He would ask whether it was for the House to act without the production of the papers that were or ought to be in possession of the Board. They had a right to demand them. For the purpose of testing whether the House would act without the production of such papers, he would move that the Committee now rise. Several members attempted to speak, but the Chairman said that question was not debatable.

Councilman SWAN would withdraw that, and move that, when the Committee rise, they should ask leave to sit again.

Councilman TAYLOR said there were good reasons for deviation from the original plan, the adoption of which would have been useless economy. He was entering upon the merits of the case when a member suggested that the motion of Councilman SWAN was not debatable. The Chairman thought it was. The Speaker proceeded, and expressed in conclusion a hope that the matter would be decided that evening.

Councilman SWAN said the proceedings were informal. "All papers connected with the report shall be attached to it." Such was the standing rule of the Board, and to ignore it was opening a dangerous door—acting in the dark. Committees ought not to suit their pleasure in withholding papers. Had this Board delayed the matter? Was it necessary to be adopted previous to the election? If the matter be not altogether as it should be, there was the more necessity to bring the matter up legally and in its proper shape. The Board had no right, on grounds of expediency, to break through a rule of their own.

Councilman HOOPER said that all the papers were attached, and thought it unkind to cast insinuations upon the Committee that they were intentionally withheld.

Councilman TAYLOR said lawyers hung fire upon technical points of law, but there was common sense in the world. He was willing the whole world should know his vote. If a good reason could be assigned he would yield delay, but it had not been given.

Councilman SWAN had no suspicion of the Committee. Whether in or out of committee, the resolution he demanded was not here. While the law was unsuspended, he had no option. The whole history of this transaction would be cleared by the production of the document he called for, it would be seen how notions of the proprority of such immense expenditure had been engendered. A petty thing of twenty-five dollars would linger long, but here was an affair of several millions of dollars which must precipitately be legislated upon without the production of the necessary papers to legalize the outlay. It would cost nearly five millions of dollars—the specifications do not merit the name, they are mere general outlines, giving no definite details. It might cost six. The motion of Councilman SWAN being put there were 18 negative, 10 affirmative.

Councilman SWAN would "call the House." The suggestion was lost.

On the question of concurrence with the Report of the Board of Aldermen, the vote stood 27 in the affirmative, 7 in the negative.

The Committee then rose, the President resumed the Chair, and after the transaction of some formal business the Board adjourned. The Report on the City Hall matter was *not* ordered to a third reading before the adjournment.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

EXTRA COMPENSATION DEMANDED FOR A POLICE JUSTICE.

This Board met yesterday, N. C. ELY, Esq., in the chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the following communication was received from Mr. OLCOTT RHINES:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: On the 4th of August last, I addressed a communication to your honorable body, requesting from you to appoint a Special Committee to investigate and examine the Corporation books; and such Committee was duly appointed, but up to the present time they have done little or nothing, and the majority of the Committee seems so inclined. This is doing me great injustice. Under these circumstances I would most respectfully ask that the Committee be discharged and a new Committee appointed.

Respectfully, OLCOTT RHINES.

Supervisor TUCKER moved that so much of the prayer of the petitioner, as related to the discharge of the Committee, be granted.

Supervisor CORWIN moved that the present Committee be continued, and two more members added thereto.

Supervisor VOORHIS moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Carried.

A petition from THOMAS PEARSON, for compensation for services rendered as Justice of Police in the Seventh District Police Court, for nine months, was reported on by the Committee on Civil Courts and Police, who recommended that $1,500 should be paid to him.

Supervisor TUCKER remarked that the matter had been in the hands of the Committee for a long period, and he had trusted that it would have remained there. He did not think the recommendation ought to be adopted by the Board.

The Mayor spoke in strong terms in favor of paying Justice Pearson for his services. He had appointed him to do the duty of Justice Bogart, and he had done it well. The Mayor gave Mr. Pearson a high character for personal honor and unblemished integrity. He thought it would not be improvident to pay Mr. Pearson, especially as the Board had already paid money improvidently in appointing a clerk to the City Judge.

Supervisor TUCKER very well knew that Justice Pearson was perfectly willing to take Justice Bogart's place when the latter went a fishing. Let Justice Bogart pay him; but it would be illegal for the Board to pay two salaries for one work.

Supervisor FOX moved that the subject should be postponed till the second Monday in November.

Supervisor VOORHIS was in favor of a postponement.

Supervisor BARKER here took the chair.

Supervisor ELY went to his seat and spoke against postponement, and strongly in favor of paying Justice Pearson some remuneration for his services. He had been directed by the Mayor to go to Justice Bogart's Court, and do criminal duty as well as civil. He discharged his duty, and should be paid accordingly. He (the Supervisor) repudiated, in strong terms, the charge made by the Mayor against the Board, of spending money improvidently, in appointing a Clerk for the City Judge, and paying his salary as agreed on.

The motion to postpone was withdrawn, and, on motion, the whole subject was recommitted.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Board adjourned to the first Monday in November.

Committee on Lamps and Gas.

The Committee of Councilmen on Lamps and Gas met yesterday, Councilman FLOYD in the Chair. A petition of WM. OAKLEY and others to have the streets and avenues in Yorkville and Harlem lighted with gas had been referred to this Committee. B. WAKEMAN, Esq., President of the Harlem Gas Light Company, and the Secretary, H. P. MCGOWAN, attended and stated the nature of the facilities for the extension of gas to that locality. The main pipe was already laid from Seventy-ninth-street. The Company are willing to make a contract, and are ready to furnish the gas immediately. Thirty dollars per lamp appears to be about the cost annually. The Committee heard these statements, and will report early.

Fatal Result of the Late Stabbing Affair in Mott-street.

An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of TERENCE FRAWLY, the man who was stabbed on Saturday night while quietly walking through Mott-street.

Some particulars of this case has already been published in the TIMES.

From the evidence taken at the inquest it appears that, on Saturday morning, Mr. FRAWLY had his hand badly jammed while at work on a building down town, and went to a physician to have the wound dressed. In the evening he went again as directed to the house of the physician, accompanied by his wife. When passing through Mott on his return home, about 11 o'clock, (he lived at No. 46 Mott-street,) his wife left him a moment to make a purchase in a store, and he walked slowly on. He had moved but a few steps and when opposite a liquor store, kept by one MURPHY, at No. 45 Mott-street, a man named DOMINIC O'DONNELL rushed from that place with an open knife in his hand and, without a word being passed on either side, plunged it into the back of poor FRAWLY, who thereupon [illegible] exhausted [illegible], and from thence sent to the City Hospital. O'DONNELL, after inflicting the fatal stab upon a man whom he did not know, [illegible] returned [illegible], where he remained for some time, unmolested, although there were many persons present.

O'DONNELL, who had been in the employ of MURPHY, the liquor dealer, as a barkeeper, had been on a spree during the day, and on returning home seemed [illegible] anxious to pick a quarrel with some person. He drew a knife and swore he would stab somebody. The people in MURPHY's store, paying no attention to him, he rushed wildly into the street, and stabbed, without provocation, a citizen who was proceeding quietly to his home.

Although O'DONNELL remained about Mott-street until Sunday, he was not arrested. He has since fled the City, however. The jury returned the following verdict:

"That the said TERENCE FRAWLEY came to his death by a stab in the back with a knife or some other sharp instrument, supposed to have been in the hands of DOMINICK O'DONNELL, on the night of the 18th of October, 1856, in Mott-street, between Canal and Bayard streets. Further, we recommend to his Honor the Mayor to offer a reward for the arrest of the said DOMINICK O'DONNELL."

The deceased was a native of England and 35 years of age. He was a man of temperate and industrious habits.

The Huntington Forgeries.

ADDITIONAL SPURIOUS PAPER DISCOVERED, AND THE END NOT YET.

The HUNTINGTON forgery case was up again yesterday, at the Lower Police Court.

A number of additional affidavits were made, bringing to light a large number of other forgeries. The notes exhibited were as follows:

Five notes purporting to be signed by PETER K. KNAPP, of No. 43 Broad-street, and amounting in the aggregate to	$21,285 98
Four notes, purporting to be from PLATT & BROTHERS, of No. 30 Maiden-lane, amounting to	19,487 21
One note, purporting to be signed by WILLIAM WALL & SONS, of No. 290 Front-street, for	5,600 00
One note, purporting to be signed by LORD, WARD, EVANS & Co., of No. 66 Broadway, for	5,156 00
Another note, purporting to be signed G. PHELPS, DODGE & Co., for	4,798 48
One note on DOREMUS & DIXON, of Park-place, for	4,714 00
Total	$61,041 57

Which, added to the spurious paper before exhibited, ($483,320,) makes the grand total of the forgeries thus far made public, $544,361 57.

And the end is not yet. The matter will be resumed to-morrow, when further developments will be made which will increase by some thousands of dollars the amount of this stupendous fraud.

Officer ROBERT BOWYER, by whom the arrest of HUNTINGTON was made, and who has had the management of the case, deserves credit for the skill and success with which he has conducted it.

The sufferers by this great fraud—the parties who discounted the notes—are not known to the public, and probably will not be, as they refuse to prosecute in their own names, fearing that by so doing they would injure their financial standing.

The spurious notes are all poorly executed and scarcely any of the signatures resemble the genuine, but so well was HUNTINGTON's position regarded, and so shrewd did he manage, that a doubt did not for a moment pass the minds of his victims. Some are evidently very heavy losers, but so far we have heard of no embarrassments occasioned thereby.

Fatal Rock Blasting.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

A laboring man named WILLIAM AIKEN, was killed in Forty-sixth-street, by the falling upon him of a large stone, blasted from a quarry in the vicinity. The deceased was engaged with others at the time in excavating a cellar for a lager beer saloon. Coroner CONLY held an inquest upon the body. From the evidence before the Coroner, it appears that the accident was the result of criminal negligence on the part of the contractor in charge of the blasting; and the jury so found in their verdict.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 21.

YARDS.	Beeves: In market to-day.	Beeves: Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2669	2708	24	166	1538	1067
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	541	26	63	4518	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	293	159	261	6387	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	268	104	82	......	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	300	......	......	......	......
Total for week		4110	313	592	12443	1067
Last week	4061	5544	310	793	14759	1438

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	2,708
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,286
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,295
Total receipts for week ending to-day	4,110
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	4,463

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	720				
Hudson River Railroad	878				542
Hudson River Boats	889				545
Harlem Railroad	130	24	166	1,538	
Camden & Amboy R. R.					
On foot	94				

We annex an official report of the receipts of Live Stock over the Erie Railroad, destined for New-York, for the week ending this A. M.:

Cattle	1449	Hogs	1830
Sheep	1846	Calves	58
Horses	19		

The Beeves at ALLERTON's were derived from the following States:

Ohio	862	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	434	Texas	—
Illinois	634	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	476	Michigan	—
Indiana	201	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	—	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about the same.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10½c.@11c.	10c. @10½c.
First quality	9c. @10c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 9c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7c. @ 7½c.
General selling prices	8½c.@ 9c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Average of all sales about	8½c.@ 8½c.	8½c.@ 8½c.

At BROWNING's, CHAMBERLIN's and O'BRIEN's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7½c.@8½c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Owing to a large diminution in the number of Beeves offered at Forty-fourth-street to-day, (2,669, against 4,061 last Wednesday,) together with the fact that there had already been three hard market-days in succession—hard for owners and brokers, we mean—it was hoped and believed in the morning that the demand would be such as to warrant an advance in price, and that the refuse and scum of the previous markets would all be taken up. These hopes were not realized, however, for, with a very few exceptions in favor of extra Cattle sold in the morning, no better prices were obtained in the early part of the day, and the afternoon sales closed with a falling off on the poorer grades, and about 500 Cattle remained unsold [illegible] good prices [illegible] larger [illegible] Cattle [illegible] at Albany [illegible] market, and a limited number are held back at Albany and Bergen, [illegible] owners hope—and with some reason—for a better market. Many of them pronounced last Wednesday to be the worst market they had seen, but to-day was even worse.

An overstock of Beef and Mutton, from which the market has not recovered, together with plenty of Pork and Poultry, tend to draw from heavy purchases of Beef at present.

Some few were bought up by graziers, but the quality of the majority was such as failed to recommend them even at the low prices asked, as they would require too much feeding before they would make anything like fair meat.

Drovers are complaining that it will cost them too much to bring on their cattle, as they have already agreed to raise their rates $15 ℘ car on the route from Cincinnati to Buffalo, and it is rumored that other roads are contemplating an increase of rates, which the drovers say will tend to keep the Cattle back, as they scarcely pay at the present charges.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

Y's.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1	60	Ohio	Elsner & Shuster	Owner.
2	80	Ohio	Claypool & Sawyer	C. G. Teed.
4	101	Ind.	Caldwell & Co.	T. Bloomer.
5	88	Ohio	Harrison & Jones	J. C. Hoag.
6	71	Ohio	Harrison & Jones	D. L. Belden.
7	106	Ill.	J. M. McPherson & Co.	Beach & Smith.
8	66	Ky.	J. Emerson	Owner.
9	85	Ill.	Munson & Sheldon	Isaac Budlong.
10	47	Ind.	A. Bryant	Miller, Haring & Co.
11	63	Ohio	Smith & Boughton	M. Phillips.
12	48	Ky.	— Ware	H. Hurd.
13	128	Ill.	J. T. Alexander & Co.	S. Ullery.
14	70	Ohio	Glasel	D. Barnes.
15	12	O. & N. Y.	Vail & Carey	Owners.
16	65	Ky.	Conger & Barnes	Owners.
17–23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	Ill.	Nichols & Funk	Geo. Ayrault.
25	84	N. Y.	Munson & Sheldon	Isaac Budlong.
26	65	Ky.	C. W. Conger	Owner.
27	47	Ind.	A. Bryant	Miller & Haring.
28	77	Ill.	J. Crabtree	Mead & Holcomb.
[illegible]	35	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.
[illegible]	33	Ill.	S. W. Allerton	S. Sherman.
[illegible]	40	Ky.	Eckstein & Lauterback	Owners.
1*	107	Ky.	— Christopher	J. H. Williams.
2*	80	Ohio	Crabtree & Co.	Geo. Toffey.
3*	50	Ohio	Smith Bouton	J. Williams.
4*	56	N. Y.	E. Kelley	Owner.
5*	60	N. Y.	— Warnock	Culver, Hurd & Co.
6*	40	Ohio	G. Toffey	J. H. Williams.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

VAIL & CAREY were selling on their own account 73 mixed Cattle from New-York and Ohio. Twelve were sold for $90 ℘ head, or near 10½c.; others were bringing 8½c.@10c. One very fat Durham Cow was taken at 11c. to be weighed. She was estimated to weigh net 1,050 lbs. This was the noted animal which was fed in Kentucky, and figured at the Albany Fair.

CULVER, HURD & Co. were selling on their own account 198 head of New-York Cattle, mostly from Dutchess County. Quality fair. They were bringing from $60@$95 or 8½c.@10c. Six brought $95 ℘ head, or 10½c. ℘ lb.

NICHOLS & FUNK contributed 171 Illinois Cattle, weighing at home 1,100 lbs. GEO. AYRAULT was disposing of them at 8½c.@9c. AYRAULT sold in addition 9 of the large Cattle owned by A. AYRAULT, of Livingston County, N. Y., averaging about 1,050 lbs. net. Five brought $120 ℘ head, and three others were sold for $370, or near 11c. ℘ lb.

CLAYPOOL & SAWYER furnished 80 good cattle, weighing about 875 lbs. net. C. G. TEED sold them at 9c.@10c. Thirty of them were taken at $96 ℘ head, or more than 10c. ℘ lb.

WESTHAMER & BROTHER were selling on their own account a lot of good Ky. cattle, which they purchased at Albany. Weight 775 lbs. net, and were averaging about 9c. ℘ lb. One man took 38 at $68 ℘ head.

MILLER, HARING & GUERNSEY sold a common lot of 47 Indiana cattle for A. BRYANT. They were light beeves, weighing about 550 lbs., and were with difficulty worked off at 7c.@8c. The same parties sold at Bergen 60 head of Illinois cattle at 8c., and 55 head from other States at about 7½c. ℘ lb.

JOHN T. ALEXANDER & Co. contributed 101 Illinois cattle of good quality, fed by J. STRONG, of Morgan Co. Having eaten nothing since they were put on the cars at Suspension bridge at noon on Monday, they had a thin look. J. H. MERRITT was selling them at 9c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

CALDWELL & Co. forwarded 102 cattle from Tippecanoe County, Indiana, which were fed by themselves and weighed at home 1,150 lbs. They were of fair quality, and were selling by T. WHITE & SON at 7c.@9c.

MUNSON & SHELDEN sent in 85 Illinois cattle, which had been fed the past season in Cayuga Co., N. Y., quality medium, weighing about 675 lbs. net. ISAAC BUDLONG was disposing of them at 8½c.@9½c. Three brought $77 each.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is but little demand for Milch Cows at the present time, milkmen having a full supply. There is very little inquiry for private use.

ALLERTON reports 24 Milch Cows received during the week, selling for $25@$50@$60 ℘ head. Market rather dull.

BROWNING reports 26 Milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Sales dull, and prices declined about $2 50 ℘ head.

CHAMBERLIN reports 150 Milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for Common, $35@$40 for good; extras, $50@$60. Supply good, with rather a dull market.

O'BRIEN reports 104 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extra. Supply exceeding demand. Sales very dull.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON's, BROWNING's, CHAMBERLIN's and O'BRIEN's.

There has been a falling off in the receipts during the past week, but enough are coming in to meet the demand, which is tolerably active.

ALLERTON reports 186 Veal Calves, selling for 5c.@7c.; extras, 7½c. Market fair, and selling readily, especially good ones.

BROWNING reports 69 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5½c.@7c. Demand good.

CHAMBERLIN reports 269 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7c. Extras, 7½c. Demand good, and a more active market generally.

O'BRIEN reports 82 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c., Supply exceeding demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON's, BROWNING's, and CHAMBERLIN's, at so much ℘ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality.

The arrivals have not been so free during the past week, drovers being telegraphed to keep the stock away from the depressed market of late. Pork, Beef and Poultry, being plenty, serve rather to depress or restrict the demand for mutton, especially if it be like much now in market, of inferior quality.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,538 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 25@$6 ℘ head. Stock not large, but sales dull, with a decline of from 25c.@50c., ℘ head.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,518 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 25@$7 ℘ head. Market dull, notwithstanding there has been a large falling off in numbers. Stock is very common and quite a large proportion are sold for store Sheep. About 600 remained unsold last night. Buyers are scarce. Receipts from New-York and Ohio. Arrivals this morning, 192.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 6,387 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5 ℘ head. Sales dull, and a falling off in prices, in consequence of a large supply.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 21.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

Sheep.		Sheep.	
88	$287 87	155	$546 25
46	153 00	156	502 50
108	358 18	116	440 00
104	326 50	58	120 50
10	41 00	108	296 18
70	262 50	151	348 75
66	271 50		

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of 1,569 Sheep and Lambs, at $5,322,17, or $3 39 ℘ head.

BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN's, report sales for the week of

No.		Amount.	Average.
206	Sheep	$653 00	$3 30
156	Sheep	546 00	3 50
91	Sheep	326 25	3 60
48	Sheep	168 00	3 50
8	Sheep	30 00	3 75
30	Sheep	101 25	3 37
130	Sheep	380 87	2 75
412	Sheep	1201 75	2 93
167	Sheep	542 75	3 25
25	Lambs	56 25	2 25
100	Lambs	375 00	3 75
100	Lambs	400 00	4 00
73	Lambs	219 00	3 00
198	Lambs	659 25	3 40
18	Lambs	58 25	3 24
80	Lambs	228 00	3 50
20	Lambs	130 00	6 50
145	Lambs	435 00	3 00

[illegible] The demand for fat hogs is good, while stock hogs [illegible] supply and [illegible] price of Beef for a few weeks past, have a downward tendency upon the pork trade.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,687 stock Hogs, which have been sold at about 5¾c.@6¼c. ℘ lb. gross or live weight.

J. & DONAHUE, at ALLERTON's, reports:

LIVE HOGS.		DRESSED HOGS.	
Stock hogs	5¾c.	Corn-fed	[illegible]
Corn-fed	5¾@6¼c.	Distillery	7½c.@[illegible]
Distillery	5½@5¾		

Sales slow, with but few stock hogs in market.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 300 (Chambers-street,) report:

LIVE HOGS.		DRESSED HOGS.	
Stock hogs	[illegible]	Corn-fed	[illegible]
Corn-fed, fat	6½	Distillery hogs	[illegible]
Distillery hogs	6¼c.		

Arrivals for the week about 3,000. There is no sale for stock hogs, of which this market is bare.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported expressly for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

There has been a good supply of fruits and vegetables during the past week, with but little variations from former figures.

Potatoes are rather dull, with a large stock on hand.

Turnips are abundant, with very little sale for any except the Ruta-Bagas. White Turnips have been sold for a shilling ℘ barrel to feed out to cows. They only bring good prices as an early Summer vegetable.

The severe frosts of the past week have nearly cut off the supply of Lima Beans, Tomatoes, Egg-Plants, &c.—but very few of them are coming in, and are of inferior quality.

The Nut crop promises to be abundant, both of Hickory and Chestnuts. Receipts of both are free.

Butter is in good demand, with a fair home trade. Orange County, and other fancy grades, are higher just now than the supply to come in will warrant, and must decline upon the first large receipts.

Eggs are rather dull, but prices do not vary from former quotations. Limed Eggs are beginning to arrive in small quantities.

Potatoes—Mercer, common, ℘ bbl.	$1 50	@	$1 75
Potatoes—Mercer, extra, ℘ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Potatoes—Junes, ℘ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37
Potatoes—Dykeman, for seed, ℘ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes—Sweet, from Va., ℘ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Sweet, Delawares, ℘ bbl.	2 75	@	—
Potatoes—Sweet, Camdens, ℘ bbl.	3 00	@	—
Potatoes—Sweet, Jerseys, ℘ bbl.	3 50	@	—
Onions—Red, ℘ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37
Onions—White, ℘ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Onions—Yellow, ℘ bbl.	2 12	@	—
Onions—℘ 100 strings	3 50	@	—
Leeks—℘ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Garlic—℘ 100 bunches	4 00	@	4 50
Celery—℘ doz.	1 00	@	1 25
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ℘ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℘ 100	3 00	@	7 00
Egg Plant—℘ doz.	50	@	—
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ℘ bbl.	1 12	@	1 25
Turnips—White flats, ℘ bbl.	—	@	—
Carrots—Washed ℘ bushel	37	@	50
Beets—℘ doz. bunches	25	@	50
Parsnips—℘ doz. bunches	37	@	44
Tomatoes—℘ basket	50	@	1 00
Cranberries—℘ bbl.	9 50	@	10 00
Lima Beans—℘ basket	62	@	75
Citrons—For preserving, ℘ hundred	3 00	@	6 00
Cabbages—℘ 100	3 00	@	6 00
Cauliflower—℘ doz.	1 00	@	1 00
Quinces—Prime, ℘ bbl.	3 00	@	5 00
Quinces—Second quality, ℘ bbl.	1 00	@	3 00
Pears—℘ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Pears—Virgalieu, ℘ bbl.	15 00	@	22 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ℘ bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℘ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Apples—Greenings, ℘ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Spitzenburgs, ℘ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Sweetings, ℘ bbl.	2 50	@	3 25
Apples—Common, ℘ bbl.	1 00	@	1 50
Grapes—Isabella, ℘ lb.	9	@	12
Grapes—Catawbas, ℘ lb.	9	@	12
Chestnuts—℘ bushel	2 50	@	3 00
Hickory Nuts—℘ bushel	1 50	@	1 75
Dried Apples—State, ℘ lb.	7	@	8
Dried Apples—Southern, ℘ lb.	5	@	6
Dried Peaches—New, ℘ lb.	12	@	16
Butter—Orange Co., pails ℘ lb.	28	@	31
Butter—Orange County, firkins, ℘ lb.	22	@	26
Butter—State, ℘ lb.	20	@	25
Ohio and other Western States, ℘ lb.	15	@	17
Lard—in bbls.	13½	@	14
Lard—Kegs	14	@	14½
Cheese—State, ℘ lb.	9	@	10
Eggs—℘ doz.	20	@	21
Fowls—℘ pair	37	@	1 00
Chickens—℘ pair	31	@	87
Bucks County, ℘ lb.	15	@	18
Ducks—Domestic, ℘ pair	62	@	1 50
Turkeys—℘ lb.	14	@	16
Geese—Each	75	@	1 37
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ℘ doz.	1 50	@	1 87
Pigeons—Wild, ℘ doz.	1 50	@	2 00
Woodcock—℘ doz.	4 00	@	—
Partridges—℘ pair	37	@	—
Snipe—Yellow leg, ℘ doz.	1 25	@	1 25
Snipe—Oxeye, ℘ doz.	37	@	50
Snipe—Sand, ℘ doz.	37	@	75
Snipe—Robin, ℘ doz.	50	@	75
Snipe—Plover, ℘ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Robin—℘ doz.	37	@	50
Reed Birds—℘ doz.	1 00	@	1 25
Rabbits—℘ doz.	1 25	@	1 50

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Arrive very slowly, while they are in good request, and now command, in lots, $6 for Pearls, and $7 87½@$8 for Pots, ℘ 100 lbs.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $35@$36 ℘ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $32@$33 ℘ ton.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 27½c.@28c. ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The available supply is limited, and though the demand is not quite so brisk, prices are well supported, factors having any existing advantage. We quote Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 85@$2 75; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 37½@$1 87½; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 12½@$1 50; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 85c.@$1 50; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 75c.@$1 12½; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 60c.@85c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 85c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 65c.@$1; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 47½c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 90c.@$1 12½; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 72½c.@85c.; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 45c.@62½c.; Ladies' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 37½@$1 87½; Misses' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 75c.@$1 06¼; Children's City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 50c.@62½c.

BREAD—Navy, 3¾c.@3½c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5½c.@8c. ℘ lb.

BRICKS—Are in pretty brisk demand at full rates. North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 25@$4 50; Callabury, $7@$9 50; Philadelphia face, $18@$20; Bath, $25@$30; Welsh, fire, $27 50@$35; Stourbridge, do., $40@$45; Malt Tiles, $25@$30 ℘ M.

CANDLES—Are freely dealt in at strengthening prices. We quote: Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 20c.@31c.; Adamantine, 24c.@28c., and Mould Tallow, 12½c.@16c. ℘ lb.

CEMENT—North River, $1; Roman, &c., $3 50, and Marble, $8 ℘ bbl.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and wanted. Domestic is freely offered and bought at our quotations. Liverpool Cannel, $10@$10 50. Liverpool Orell, $9; Pictou, &c., $5 75 ℘ chaldron; Anthracite, $4 75@$6 25 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in but moderate demand within our range: Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Mr. WM. SCOTT, broker, reported the stock in first hands, yesterday, thus: Stock of Rio, bags, 42,890; Java, mats, none, Java, Gov. bags, 4,600; Ceylon, (Native,) bags 4,500; Maracaibo, 2,600; Laguayra, (mostly Triage,) 1,200; St. Domingo 600; Other descriptions, 4,300. Total, bags and mats, 64,490.

COPPER—Is in good request at quoted figures. New Sheathing 29½c.; Old do. 22c.@24c.; Yellow do. 23c.; American Ingot 26c.@26½c.; Chili Pig 24c.; Bolts 30c.; and Braziers 32c. ℘ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manila, 11½c.@12½c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 12½c.@13c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is still in very moderate supply and limited demand, at about our reduced quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11½
Middling	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13½	13½	13½	13¾
Fair	13¾	13¾	13¾	14

DRY GOODS—Domestic productions have been pretty liberally dealt in throughout the week, mainly by distributors and speculators, at, for all really desirable lots, full and strengthening prices. The amount pressing on the market is not so heavy, and factors evince renewed confidence. Foreign fabrics are likewise in good request, and such as suit purchasers command satisfactory prices. The assortment is somewhat imperfect, and the supply is generally less extensive.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 50c.@55c. ℘ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 80 packs, $1 60 ℘ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are in lively request, and are now worth from $3 75@$4 12½ per cwt. Pickled Cod, $3 75 per bbl. Mackerel inactive, yet stiffly held, at $18@$20 for large No. 1; $10 50@$11 75 for small do.; $11 25@$11 75 for large No. 2; $8@$8 50 for small and medium No. 2; $6 12½@$6 62½ for large No. 3; and $5 50@$6 for small and medium do. ℘ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $20@$22 ℘ tc., and $23 50@$24 ℘ bbl. Shad, at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2 ℘ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, [illegible] ℘ bbl. Smoked Herring are in fair supply and moderate demand, at 40c.@45c. for Scaled, and 25c.@27½c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLAX—Jersey, 9c.@12c. per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Wheat and Flour are arriving less freely, and although they are not in active request, either for the home trade, or for export, prices are pretty generally sustained, for all other than very common grades, which are heavy and irregular in value. The sales since our last embrace about 9,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

[illegible]

[illegible] Wheat is [illegible] in fair request, and is a shade [illegible] though not very active. The sales reported [illegible] comprise about [illegible] bushels, including fair to prime Canadian White, at $1 54@$1 70; ordinary to prime Western Red, the latter at $1 54@$1 58, and strictly prime Southern White at $1 71 ℘ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 00@$1 72 for White, and $1 40@$1 56 for Red, ℘ bushel. Rye is less abundant and in better request, at 85c.@90c. for ordinary to choice new, ℘ bushel; 3,100 bushels have been sold thereat. Oats remain in moderate request, and are worth 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 42c.@44c. for State; 40c.@43c. for Jersey, and 38c.@41c. for Southern, ℘ bushel. Barley is in fair demand and is firm. 11,500 bushels two and four-rowed have been purchased within a few days, mostly at $1 20 for prime, ℘ bushel. Corn is in reduced supply and improved demand at higher prices. There were sales reported of about 70,000 bushels, at 64c.@67c. for unsound, heated and damp; 68c.@69c. for Mixed; 70c.@71c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 72c.@73c. for Northern and Southern White, ℘ bushel. White Beans, $1 37½@$2; Canadian Peas, 90c.@95c. ℘ bushel, and Black-eyed peas at $2 25 ℘ 2 bushels.

GUNNY CLOTH—Calcutta, 15c.@16c. ℘ yard.

GUNPOWDER—Blasting, $3; Shipping, $3 50@$4; Rifle, $5 25@$5 50 ℘ 25-lb package.

HAIR—South American mixed, 28½c.@30c. ℘ lb.

HAY—There were 1,500 bales River taken at 80c.@85c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market remains quiet, yet firm. Undressed American, $210@$215; Dressed do., $240@$260 ℘ ton; Jute, $120@$125; clean Russian, $260; Italian, $275@$280 ℘ ton; Manila, 10c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Are scarce and wanted at very high prices. Prime Buenos Ayres command 30c.; Rio Grande, 28c.@29c.; Orinoco, 28c.; Dry Southern 20c.; and other descriptions at proportionate rates, ℘ lb. Our available stock in first hands is only about 7,000, against 44,000 same date last year.

HONEY—Cuba, 73c. in bond; [illegible] ℘ gallon.

HOPS—New appear in good demand, and are stiffly held at from 8c.@11c. ℘ lb. Old rule dull and heavy at 4c.@7c. ℘ lb.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres Ox, $8@$9; Rio Grande do. $12 75@$13 75, ℘ hundred.

INDIA RUBBER—East India, 10c.@20c.; Carthagena, 24c.@26c.; Para, coarse to fine, 27½c.@47½c. ℘ lb.

INDIGO—Manila, common to prime, 50c.@$1 05; Madras, 72½c.@80c.; Bengal, $1@$1 45; Caracas, 95c.@$1 and Guatemala, $1 10@$1 20, ℘ lb.

IRON—Is moderately inquired for at our quotations. Scotch Pig, $30@$31; English Bar, $57 50@$60, for common, and $65 upwards for refined; Swedish Bar, $105@$110 usual terms, ℘ ton. Sheet, 3¼c.@4½c. for English, and 12c. for first quality Russian, ℘ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25@$1 31½ ℘ M.

LEAD—Is in rather better request, and is held with renewed confidence, at $6 12½@$6 25 ℘ 100 lbs. for Spanish, and [illegible] for Galena. Bar, 6¾c. ℘ lb. Sheet and Pipe, 6¾c.@7c. ℘ lb.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in good demand at very firm prices. We quote Oak, (Slaughter,) light weights, 35c.@36c.; Middle, 35c.@38c.; Heavy, 32c.@34c.; Dry Hide, 33c.@34c.; Ohio, 32c.@34c.; Southern Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 25c.@26c.; Middle do. do., 25½c.@26c.; light Orinoco, &c., 24c.@25c.; middle do. do., 23½c.@26c.; heavy Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 26c.@29c.; heavy Orinoco, &c., 23c.@25c.; good damaged, 20c.@22c.; poor damaged, 18c.@21c.; Hemlock, slaughter in rough, slaughter, 25c.@28c. ℘ lb. French finished Calf Skins and English Salted Sheep Skins are unaltered.

LIME—Rockland rules dull and heavy at 85c. for Common, and $1 06¼ for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—This branch of trade presents no really new feature.

MOLASSES—Remains in good request at full rates. New-Orleans, 55c.@58c.; Porto Rico, 48c.@58c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@50c.; and Clayed Cuba, 38c.@40c. ℘ gallon.

NAILS—Are less abundant and are in fair demand, at very firm prices. Cut, 3¾c.@4c.; Wrought, 10c.@12c.; Wrought Horse-shoe, 17c. ℘ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine rules quiet and nominal at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is active and buoyant, mostly at 45c.@46c. ℘ gallon. Tar is in fair demand, and is firm, at $1 75@$2 ℘ bbl. Resin is in improved request, and it is quoted at $1 45@$1 65 for common, ℘ 310 lbs.; and $2@$5 for No. 1 and White, ℘ 280 lbs. Pitch is inactive and inferior at $1 87½@$2 ℘ bbl.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, $38; Country thin, $34@$35; Country thick, $30@$32 ℘ ton.

OILS—Crude continues quiet, but firm, at $1 12@$1 15 for Whale, and $1 45@$1 50 for Sperm, ℘ gallon. Refined is quoted at 85c.@90c. for Whale, and $1 55@$1 80 for Sperm, ℘ gallon, and is lightly dealt in thereat. Red Oil, 85c.@90c. ℘ gallon. Palm, 10c. ℘ lb. Olive Oil is in fair request, and is worth $1 15@$1 20 ℘ gallon, and $3 50@$4 ℘ basket. Linseed is scarce and inactive at about $1 05@$1 10 ℘ gallon, from store. Lard Oil is retailing at [illegible] ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Oct. 20, (for the week.)—SPERM—There has been more inquiry for Sperm the past week; the transactions include sales of 800 bbls. in lots, at $1 50 ℘ gallon; 150 do. at $1 52; and 120 do. at a price not transpired. WHALE—Market remains quiet, and we have no sales to report. WHALEBONE—Is in good demand; the transactions for the week include sales of 5,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 78c.; 30,000 small Northwest at 80c. We learn as we go to press, that parties are in negotiation for a considerable quantity.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia blue and white respectively, $3 75@$4 ℘ ton; Calcined, [illegible] ℘ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered and is in very moderate demand at about previous rates for Mess, but irregular prices for prime. The sales since our last embrace about 900 bbls., in lots, at $21 50@$21 62½ for Mess, and [illegible] for inferior Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited supply and request at 8c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is quiet and irregular, at 9c.@10c. ℘ lb. Lard is in demand and buoyant. The transactions since our last reach about 575 bbls. and tcs. ordinary to strictly Prime, at 13¼c.@13¾c., and 350 kegs at 13½c.@14c. ℘ lb. Beef is in steady request at former figures. The transactions, since our last, consist of 1,000 bbls. at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11 50@$13 50 for extra do., ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and nominal at $18@$21 ℘ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet. Butter is salable and firm, at 14c.@20c. for Ohio; 18c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27½c. for Prime to very choice do., ℘ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at from 8c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 250 tcs., at common to choice at from $3 87½@$4 37½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is very quiet at our quotations; Turks Island, &c., 21c. ℘ bushel; Liverpool, ground, 85c.@90c.; Liverpool fine, $1 30@$1 48 ℘ sack.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7½c.@8½c.; Refined, 9c.@10c. ℘ lb. Nitrate Soda, 3½c.@3¾c. ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Clover continues inactive and nominal at 13c.@14c. ℘ lb. American rough Flax also remains scarce and quiet at $2 25@$2 30 ℘ bushel. Clean do. is nominally worth $19 ℘ tc. Linseed is in demand, and it readily brings $2 35@$2 40 ℘ bushel. Timothy commands, in lots, $2 25@$2 62½ for reaped, and $3 for mowed, ℘ bushel.

SHOT—Drop 6½c.@6¾c.; Buck, 7½c. ℘ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 10½c.@10¾c.; Brown, 4½c.@6c. ℘ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6½c.@7c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Rule quiet at our quotations; Cassia, in mats, 35c.; Ginger, Race, 5½c.@6c.; Mace, 77½c.@82½c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 87½c.@90c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 10½c.@10¾c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cash,) 11c.@11¼c.; Cloves, 13c. ℘ lb.

STEEL—A limited business has been transacted in this line at about quoted rates; English, 16c.@18c.; German Cast, 13c.@14c.; English Spring, 6½c.@7½c.; American Spring, 5c.@5½c.; English Blister, 9c.@14c.; American Blister, 4¾c.@5¼c.; Milan, (in bond,) 7c.@7½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Are in lively demand, at strengthening prices,—with sales reported since our last of about 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8c.@9¾c., and 500 bxs. Havana at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars exhibit no really new feature.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. Prime were obtained at 12c.@12¼c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—The demand is pretty brisk, at more satisfactory prices. The auction sale, to-day, was an animated one, and nearly all the Teas offered found buyers at rates mostly a shade above those realized at the previous public sale.

TIN—Is in moderate request at our quotations: Banca, (cash,) 33½c.@33¾c.; Straits, (cash,) 32½c.@33c. ℘ lb. Plates, ⅓ X, $13 50; Plates, I. C. Coke, $10 12½@$10 25; Terne Coke, $9 62½@$9 75; Terne Charcoal, $11@$11 25 ℘ box.

TOBACCO—Light supplies and high asking prices check operations. We quote: Kentucky, 9c.@16c.; Mason County, 9c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 13c.@18c.; Cuba, 18c.@30c.; Yara, 35c.@60c.; Havana, fillers and wrappers, 25c.@$1; Florida, wrappers, 15c.@60c.; Seed Leaf, 7c.@22½c.; Manufactured No. 1, 25c.@35c.; [illegible] medium, 14c.@18c.; common, [illegible]; common to good, 15c.; Pounds, extra fine, 30c.@40c.; Pounds, No. 1, 23c.@25c.; Pounds, medium, 20c.@22c.; Pounds, common, 15c.; [illegible] Ladies' Twist, 30c.@35c.

TWINE—Calcutta, 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is pretty brisk and steady at our quotations. South Sea, 58c.; Northwest Coast, 68c.@68½c.; Ochotsk, (small,) 66c.@68c.; Ochotsk, (large) 67½c.@69c.; Arctic, 70c.@72½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 900 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 39c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Has been freely purchased at very full rates, the week's sales being estimated at about 300,000 lbs. domestic fleece, 25,000 lbs. domestic pulled, and about 200 bales foreign, within our former revised range. Had the light available supply and the high claims of owners, a heavier business would have been transacted.

ZINC—Sheet, 8c.@8¼c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active and steady. For Liverpool—Cotton, [illegible] ℘ lb.; Flour, 2s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d., in bulk and bags, ℘ bushel; Resin, 2s. and 2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 3s. ℘ tc.; Tobacco, 25s. ℘ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 15s.@20s. ℘ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A Prussian brig to Constantinople, [illegible] and Heavy Staff, [illegible]; a British brig to London, Grain, 10d.; ship Gem of the Ocean, 950 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H., $6,000; a brig, 240 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $3,100; one, 300 tons, to St. Jago, Cuba, and back, $2,700; a schooner to Kingston, Jam., [illegible] and back, [illegible]; a brig, 220 tons, to Guayama, P. R., $2,300; one to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, [illegible] and Molasses on deck, $3 50; one, from Port-au-Prince to New-York, Logwood, $5 50; a schooner from Cape Haytien to New-York, $5; a brig, 180 tons, to Kingston, Jam., and back, $3,500; a schooner to the Bahamas and back, $1 ℘ bbl.

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

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The Bond of Union.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has discovered that Southern Slavery is all that keeps this Union together. It says:

"Our Union would not have lasted twenty years but for Southern Slavery. * * Slavery, and nothing but Slavery, has preserved our Union so far, or can preserve it hereafter. *Without this institution there would be no good reason for keeping together a Confederation so inconveniently large.*"

There is more truth than poetry in all this. So far as the South is concerned, Slavery is unquestionably the chief bond of Union. The Southern slaveholders know perfectly well that the Union is their only safeguard,—that the guarantees of the Constitution are all that fortifies Slavery against assault from without and insurrection at home,—and that the power of the Federal Government is all they can rely upon for the accomplishment of the schemes they have in view for the future.

It is only by the federal power that they can secure the extension of Slavery into new Territories; for if the federal troops had not interfered in aid of the border ruffians, the settlers of Kansas would have driven them out of the Territory and vindicated their right to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way. It is only by the power of the Union that the South expect to conquer Cuba,—to annex Central America and make further acquisitions of territory from Mexico. The leading minds at the South,—those who have control of its political fortunes and who shape its political future,—are scheming for the formation of a great Southern Confederacy,—to embrace not only the existing Slave States but whatever additional territory they can get both South and North. And they intend, if necessary, to *force* the national Government into wars which shall end in large acquisitions of foreign soil. *It is this hope which keeps them in the Union.* Whenever they shall have accomplished this object,—whenever by the power of the Federal Government they shall have annexed Cuba, Central America and Mexico, then they will be ready to dissolve and set up a Southern Confederacy for themselves. They want new Slave States to give them *power in Congress* for the accomplishment of these purposes. This is the great motive of their extreme anxiety to make Kansas a Slave State. Mr. TABER, the Editor of the *Charleston* (S. C.) *Mercury*, who was recently killed in a duel, and who was one of the boldest, frankest and most daring champions of the slave interest, made a speech in South Carolina not long before his death in which he said:

"What are we to do? Look on the map for Kansas. See the post she occupies. The North has 16 States, the South 15. Give them Kansas—they have two more votes in the Senate, and the whole country becomes abolitionized. The same cry swells from Maine to Iowa—'No more Slave States.' Let that cry be the precursor of success to its utterers, and *farewell to the bright anticipations, the fond dreams for the future of Southern institutions, which we have looked forward to seeing them embraced in* THE ARMS OF A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, *and proudly defying the world to strike.* Kansas lies at the very gate of the West—on the route of the great Pacific Railroad—she stands out a very promontory in the Union. If Kansas is made free, where next can Slavery advance to the West?"

These are the projects that make the Federal Union a *necessity* for the Slaveholding interest. Until they are accomplished, not one of the most ultra of the fire-eaters of the South will seriously entertain a thought of disunion. The *Enquirer's* article, admitting that Slavery is the bond of Union, is a complete and conclusive refutation and abandonment of all the threats of dissolution that have been uttered in the Southern States.

The issue of this election does not touch the question of Disunion. The real question is, Shall the whole power of the Federal Government be placed in the hands of those who will use it for the Extension of American Slavery,—first into the Free Territories of the United States, and then by conquering new regions for the erection of a great Southern Confederacy? This is the issue, and it must be met now.

The Mayoralty.

Nothing can better illustrate the supreme *indifference of the great mass of the people* of this City to its local Government, than the *fact,—that in the midst of all* the outcry about corruption, extravagance and profligacy in its administration, no less than *five* candidates are put in nomination for Mayor. Men of all parties, his own included, profess to be hostile to the reëlection of Mayor WOOD:—yet instead of combining to defeat him, they are splitting up their opposition in precisely such a way as will tend most powerfully to promote his success. As things stand now, ISAAC O. BARKER's chance is probably the best,—because he is supported by the united American party, and will receive some votes on other grounds. Mr. WHITING is nominated by the Reformers,—but as a distinct political organization they are utterly powerless, and show their weakness as well as their lack of sense by insisting upon running an independent candidate. LIBBY is the candidate of the Democrats who hate Mayor WOOD because he has not given them *all* the spoils of office. He is run with no expectation or chance of success, but in the hope of drawing off votes enough from WOOD to defeat and punish him for his lack of party fidelity. Mr. BLEECKER, who is a respectable and upright man, and would make a very good Mayor, will receive the Republican vote,—but we presume it is not expected that this alone will elect him.

The whole thing shows that in spite of all their talk about extravagant taxes and profligate expenditures, the people care more for political parties than for the good of the City. It seems to be regarded as a settled and admitted thing that the public treasury is legitimate plunder,—and that the man who can get his hands the deepest into it is the best fellow. How long this is to go on,—or, rather, when it is to be stopped,—it is not easy to say. Thus far [illegible] there is no indication of any disposition on the part of the people to unite for the protection of the City treasury from plunder, and the City welfare from wanton and flagrant disregard. The Government of this great Metropolis is to continue to be the mere appendage of political partisanship,—a make-weight in the scale of political parties,—something for partisans to fight about and quarrel over. *In such a scramble we will not affect an interest which we cannot feel.*

The New City Hall.

The election of a new Mayor is not the only municipal subject now pending, in which the people of this City have a direct personal interest. The question of a new City Hall is one of infinitely greater importance than that of who shall be our Mayor during the next two years. The Mayor, whether good or bad, will soon be superseded, but the new City Hall is a creation which will prove a permanent ornament or a reproach to the City. Its cost will be enormous, and no plan should be adopted which has not first been submitted to public inspection and received the public approval. Though the power to adopt a design lies with the Mayor and Common Council, yet it is not to be presumed that they are to exercise their authority in so momentous a matter without allowing the people who are most deeply interested in it an opportunity of expressing their wishes. The choice of a fitting design ought not to rest solely with the promiscuous members of the City Government, who may, or may not be qualified to decide on a question which requires not only professional ability, but a peculiar adaptation to arrive at a just decision. No plan should be thought of until a competent Committee shall first have examined its merits and passed judgment upon it. Though the subject has been a long time before the public, no designs have yet been offered which are not exceedingly crude, and vague in the extreme as to their cost. The best professional talent ought to be employed on such a design, and a board composed of intelligent citizens, above the suspicion of being swayed by sinister motives, authorized to select the best possible plan. We trust that the Mayor, who must see the impropriety of allowing any plan to be adopted which has not first been approved by competent examiners, will promptly veto any one that may be sanctioned by the present Common Council. The Board of Councilmen, last night, by a vote of 27 to 7, decided to concur with the Board of Aldermen in the adoption of BUCKMAN's plan, but we can hardly believe that the vote will pass on a third reading. There are sixty-four members of the Board of Councilmen, and such a question as this ought not to be decided by less than a majority of the whole. BUCKMAN's plan is, in fact, no plan at all. It is simply to erect three more buildings just like the present one, joining them at the corners so as to form a Greek cross, with a quadrangle in the centre. This would be to incur the heaviest outlay with the smallest possible result; and, if the Common Council should determine to saddle the City with such an encumbrance they can do it without the aid of any architectural design. The model exists which they intend to reproduce, and all they need do is to have it copied. We hope that the turmoil of the Presidential contest will not serve to divert the attention of the people from the doings of the Common Council which directly affect their personal interests.

FROM EUROPE.—By two arrivals, the *City of Baltimore* at Philadelphia, and the *North American* at Quebec, we receive four days' later news from Europe. The Neapolitan question continued to form an exciting topic for discussion. Nothing overt has yet been done to cause an open rupture, but events are tending thitherward. The King of Naples remains obstinate; *he will make no concessions*;—and backed up by such powerful States as Russia and Austria, he can afford to brave the anger of even France and England. A Russian courier had arrived at Vienna, with dispatches from St. Petersburg, and this circumstance confirms somewhat the supposition that Russia and Austria are united on the Neapolitan question, and will oppose the interference of the Western Powers, in the domestic affairs of an Independant sovereign.

The fact that the Isle of Serpents question has not been satisfactorily adjusted keeps up *the coolness between Russia and England*—a coolness, amounting almost to hostility, that has never disappeared since the war. The French fleet has received instructions to coöperate with the English, and an Austrian squadron has been ordered to Constantinople. Thus *the matter rests. It cannot be denied* that European politics look once more cloudy, and that the difficulties now existing between the leading Powers threaten to disturb again the peace of the world.

The Commercial intelligence by this arrival *is important. The Bank of England, on the* 6th inst., advanced its rates of interest from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. for two-month Bills. This movement *was made in consequence of advices from* Paris, that the Bank of France had resolved not to admit notes to discount of more than sixty *days, and to limit the advances on public securities* to forty per cent. of their value, and on railway shares to twenty per cent.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.—By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we receive important news from Nicaragua. The long expected battle between General WALKER and the opponents of his rule has been fought at Granada. WALKER, as we anticipated, has conquered. The battle appears to have been in every sense a most decisive one. WALKER, previous to the fight, had left Granada for the purpose of driving the enemy from Massaya, where he had taken up his position. While thus engaged, a force of fourteen hundred Guatemalcans and natives attacked the Capital, and on the intelligence reaching WALKER, he immediately started for its relief. Under these circumstances the battle was fought, and the rout of the Guatemalcans completed. Our telegraphic dispatch states that the enemy lost eleven hundred men, but this is undoubtedly an error. WALKER's loss is said to have been only sixteen killed and thirty wounded. If this victory is as decided as it is represented to be, it settles the [illegible] Nicaragua for some time to come. The Walker Dynasty may be considered as firmly established. It is stated that Messrs. RAWSON, WHEELER and FERGUSON, three American citizens who have had no connection with Nicaraguan affairs, were *murdered by the Natives. Particulars* are not given.

The New-England Boy.

Our last European files are more than usually *full of the doings of Czars, and Emperors,* and Kings. Urged on by that demon of madness with which those are said to be possessed *whom the gods desire to destroy*, the crowned heads of the old world have of late given themselves up to all kind and manner *of festivities and jollifications, evidently for no* other purpose than to make free with the dearly-bought labor of the people, as recklessly and extravagantly *in times of peace as for the last* two years they have done in times of war. After the monstrous sacrifice of life and property imposed by the Crimean war, it might have been supposed that the termination of this bloody business would usher in a period of retrenchment, industry and economy. At all events, no one supposed that the awful liabilities incurred for the saturnalia of war would be followed by other awful responsibilities for the orgies of peace. Yet the money squandered of late by the CZAR, LOUIS NAPOLEON, FRANCIS JOSEPH, WILLIAM of Prussia, and VICTORIA of England, on coronations, pleasure-trips, and wedding gifts will, according to a pretty correct estimate, amount to the rather respectable figure of twenty millions of dollars, enough to dot Europe over with universities and common schools. But it is obvious that the cancer at the heart of Europe is only to be covered by such fiendish artifices. The eyes of the people, to be diverted from the real horrors of their position, have to be perpetually dazzled and bamboozled. Wo! to thrones and aristocracies when the hour comes for quiet reflection and sober reasoning. Look at the Pagan display at the Kremlin, while the Russian people are starving. Look at LOUIS NAPOLEON, delighting himself with bull-fights at San Sebastian, while France is in the throes of a monetary revolution.

The canon at Sebastopol *hushed*, the brilliant chronicler of the outrages of war is turned into the chronicler of the outrages of peace. In war there is something fiercely grand and classically historic, which not even the sense of its iniquity can obliterate. But it is something melancholy to see so noble a pen polluted in describing the heathen finery and Tartar pomp of Cossack boudoirs and Siberian temples. This is all, however, but natural. The barbaric splendor of the CZAR's coronation is in strict harmony with the barbarism of the Russian system, reminding us of Egypt in days of old, when thousands were enslaved *to build up the pyramids*, with the huge drawback, however, that the pomp of modern barbarism does not even benefit art. Of the modern *coronation nothing will remain but a literary* pyramid—RUSSELL's report. What is to be the result of all these extravagances of peace *following so close on* the extravagances of war?

From the monstrous freaks in the despotic far East, let us turn to a small village in the Republican West, where in the same files that tell of the barbaric monstrosities at Moscow, is given the story of another *fête*—the village of Danvers in New-England. There, too, were rejoicings, decorations, civil and military processions, gatherings of statesmen, *scholars* and divines, *streets strewn with* beauteous flowers, and still more beauteously decorated with beauteous women, proudly floating flags, inscriptions and mottoes instinct with meaning and replete with grace, thousands of lovely children to crown the day with the sweetness and charm of unsophisticated youth, three hundred ladies and gentlemen forming a cavalcade on horseback, fine arches with pine trees adorned with tablets of evergreen. There, too, were firing of cannon and clinking of sabres, and neighing of horses and beating of drums, and frenzy, and enthusiasm, and huzzas that rent the air. What strange things have come to pass to wake this tumult in a quiet village's veins? What Czar or Emperor has dropped on neat, *naive*, little Danvers to bewilder the innocent natives on their return from the meeting-house? None. The object of this demonstration was neither a Czar nor an Emperor, nor even a Lord nor a General, a great novelist nor great divine. Nothing but an humble New-Englander, who having, by integrity, industry and goodness of heart, attained a high position in the financial and social world, returns to his native village, after forty years of absence, and that village, with joy and pride, comes out to meet GEORGE PEABODY, and give him honor for his useful and spotless life. *Now this is beautiful.* Such a reception is an everlasting monument to industry, when coupled with humanity; to activity of mind, when in unison with benevolence of heart; to a money-maker, who uses his money not only for himself but for noble humanitarian objects, such as Mr. PEABODY has done. Honor where honor is due; and in the present agitated state of the country, we find relief in resting on this little New-England village, so nobly and grandly acknowledging the merits of one of her sons. We cannot help thinking that the *morale* of this incident is somewhat thrown into the background by the political excitement of the hour. Yet, when this excitement will have passed away, this charming demonstration at Danvers will be kept in mind, and stand out as one of the most lofty pageants ever recorded in republican history.

We do not desire to write a panegyric on GEORGE PEABODY, but we do on the principle which, in his person, does honor to the man who uses generously and usefully the goods which God has given him. Whether the man happens to be a business or a literary man, a statesman or a lawyer, a divine or a mechanic, is altogether a secondary question. But, from the fact that the great money-holders of Europe have done so little out of their immediate family circles to use their wealth for humanitarian interests, we are disposed, perhaps, to over-admire a generous business man, not because what he has done is so much, but because others do so little. The giant selfishness of the ROTHSCHILDS of Europe makes a giant of benevolence of the PEABODY of America. Yet, however this may be, too much honor cannot be accorded to such a man as GEORGE PEABODY.

Perchance there may be a little extrava- [illegible] but it is extravagance in the right direction. We hear complaints occasionally that business men occupy too prominent a position, and that this is too much of a mercantile age. But the fact is, we have outlived the time when poets and *and bookworms*, and politicians were worshipped. The tendency of the age is to respect those only who embody their words and thoughts in deeds. Only such poets and scholars, and politicians, as write and think and speak with such intensity, profoundity and vitality, as to make their *works*, and thoughts and speeches, tantamount to deeds, are likely to extort the reluctant sympathy of the age. We say reluctant, because with SHAKESPEARE and BACON before us we have become naturally suspicious of would-be heroes of pen and ink, who are too often but dreary rehashers of others' meat. We require action, and until the present woes of humanity fertilize the brains of some new Shakespeare or Bacon, we are apt to overestimate the doings of business men which result in action. Thus we see the Young American rush into business, where he may become a creator of wealth, which is power, and if his heart is trained simultaneously with his head, a humanitarian power. In this point of view such a demonstration as that offered to Mr. PEABODY is full of moral meaning.

The LAWRENCES and PEABODYS remind us forcibly of the great Florentine merchants, the MEDICI. Under their rule art and science and literature flourished; the merchants in those days used their wealth for the benefit of knowledge, and the names of RAPHAEL and ANGELO still live to commemorate their memory as will many valuable institutions with us to make abiding the name of GEORGE PEABODY.

CITY JUDGE.—Judge CAPRON is a candidate for election to the office of City Judge, which he now holds by appointment of the Governor. We believe we express the sentiment of all who have paid any attention to the manner in which he has discharged the duties of the place, when we say that he deserves a general and hearty support, without regard to party preferences. Our own opinion is that party politics ought not to control our City elections in any respect; that candidates for all municipal offices should be supported without regard to their party relations, but with exclusive regard to the interests of the City. Our City Government has become too important—the interests it embraces are too momentous—to be made to dangle at the tail of a party ticket. And while this is true of all municipal offices, *it is preëminently true of the* City Judgeship.

Judge CAPRON has shown eminent ability and a resolute determination to do his duty, in the discharge of his official functions. He has administered justice with firmness and impartiality,—mindful always of the just claims of poverty and misfortune, and visiting deliberate crime with merited severity. As a member of the Police Commission, he has uniformly resisted all attempts to convert that department into an engine of political influence.

We are confident that the interests of the City,—*the just and proper administration of* justice, and the punishment and repression of crime, will all be promoted by continuing Judge CAPRON in the position he has thus far so worthily and so ably filled.

AFTER ELECTION.—All the affairs of life except eating and paying notes have been postponed until after election. During the next *fortnight nothing will be done, nothing thought* of, nothing written or read but what appertains to the great business in hand. Several weddings have been put off until after the 4th of November, because the bridegrooms are so busy electioneering for FREMONT that they cannot stop to be married. THALBERG, the great pianist, is afraid to give his first concert in New-York until the election is over, as all the people he is ambitious to have at his *début* are too busy delivering Republican harangues to come and hear him. The opera-house is converted into an electioneering tabernacle, and political orators take the place of Italian tenors and baritones. The whole business of the country has been abandoned for President-making, and nothing can be done between now and the 4th of November which does not in some way bear upon the great question of the day. But the hurly-burly is nearly done; the contest is growing more furious as it draws to a close; it lacks but a fortnight of the grand winding-up, the fireworks and the *finale*. And then the world will move on again as usual, the turbulent waters will subside, and the pippins that are to come will be eaten and enjoyed, and we shall all go on our way rejoicing, as though nothing unusual had happened.

THE MAJORITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The official returns of all the counties in the State except Elk and McKean give SCOTT, the Canal Commissioner, (Buchanan,) a majority of *2,876, which will not be materially varied* by the other two counties. So that the Buchanan majority on the test vote of Canal Commissioner is less than 3,000. But the popular vote of the State, as shown by that given for Congressmen, will doubtless reduce this small *majority to next to nothing, if it do not show* a majority for the Opposition. In three counties alone—those of Tioga, Bradford and Schuylkill—the Congressional vote is 528 more for the Opposition than on the vote for SCOTT. If the other counties should exhibit anything approaching this difference, the popular vote will be decidedly Anti-Buchanan.

STOP THIEF.—The Washington *Union*, in view of the coming election in Pennsylvania, rolls up the white of its eyes devoutly, and exclaims, with the devout air of a political Pecksniff, "The right of suffrage must be preserved."

The Meat Market.

There was a smaller number of beef cattle offered at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, than for several weeks past, but butchers appeared to be pretty well supplied by previous purchases, so that there was little or no advance in prices from last week, except for a few choice animals—those of this class being rather scarce. Considerable numbers of cattle are held back within a short distance of the City waiting for a better market. So we shall most likely continue to have an abundance of meat for the present, at least.

☞ Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON's able and timely sermon upon the Teachings of the New Testament on Slavery, has just been published in a very neat pamphlet, by J. H. LADD, No. 29 Beekman-st.

☞ The Harmonium Organ is the name of a new musical instrument just introduced by ALEXANDRE & SON, in Paris. A specimen has been sent to this country, and will soon be offered to public criticism.

WOOD VERSUS LIBBY.

The Disunited Democracy—A Ratification Meeting at Tammany, and Some Shoulder Hitting—Old Times Restored.

Old Tammany is itself again. 'Twas in all its glory last night, and the scenes enacted there brought vividly to mind recollections of the glorious past, when Tammany was great on muscle and better up in real good blows, right from the elbow.

The announcement that the Wood City and County ticket would there be ratified last evening, drew to that place a great throng of the bone and sinew of men bound to stick by the party and the regular ticket. There were a few there not so strong in the faith, as the sequel and their faces, if well scarred, will clearly demonstrate.

The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock, and when the prefatory and spontaneous enthusiasm had subsided, ELIJAH F. PURDY, *the jovial* "Old War Horse," was declared permanent Chairman. A number of Secretaries were then appointed, and the formal business of the meeting was about to *proceed, when some astute youngster discovered that* there would be a vacancy in the Supreme Bench next January, in place of JAMES R. WHITING, resigned. He thought it was proper that the Democratic party should nominate a man to fill that vacancy, and would with that view propose the name of EDWARD C. WEST.

Mr. WEST's name was hailed with cheers, and he was nominated by acclamation, so far as that meeting was concerned.

Mr. PURDY, after making a brief and characteristic speech, introduced Hon. JOHN KELLY, who was greeted most warmly.

Mr. KELLY was allowed to proceed in quiet for a few moments, but when he mentioned the name of FERNANDO WOOD, it was received with mingled groans and hisses, and cheers for WOOD and cheers for LIBBY.

Mr. KELLY could not be heard for some time, amid the din and confusion. The Wood men becoming indignant at the conduct of the Libbyites, pitched into them hot and heavy, and for a time a scene of the wildest clamor ensued. A regular and general fight took place in front of the speaker's stand, and all around the room. Blows were given and exchanged with great spirit, and not a few faces were badly disfigured. The timid fled in affright to the corners, and mounted the platform in such numbers that there was great fear of its giving way. Indeed a few planks of the enclosed structure were torn down, and this added to the general confusion. At length victory perched on the party of the Woodites. The great body of the Libbyites were kicked out of the room and down the stairs with a velocity proportionate to the expelling force behind. The meeting was then renewed, but had not long proceeded before the wild cry of "Put him out" was heard again, and again there was a rush, and again the audience was one less. "Some men are bound to rule or ruin," said Mr. KELLY. "Yis, sur," shouted a stalwart fellow with a rich Irish emphasis; "yis, sur, and that man is FERNANDY WOOD." "You lie, you ——; put him out," and out went poor Pat, minus his "ould caubeen" and a small quantity of clarets.

Mr. KELLY continued at great length, stopping every now and then to give the boys a chance to pitch into some obstreperous fellow who dared to say a word against the regular nominee. When Mr. KELLY had landed individually and especially every man on the City and County ticket, he proceeded to a review of Democratic principles and the national candidates. He came down on the "Black Republicans" and besought the working men to give their votes to JAMES BUCHANAN, as they would thereby be aiding their own interests and the perpetuity and happiness of our whole country.

Mr. KELLY was followed by Hon. P. J. JORDAN of North Carolina, H. P. PERKINS, of New-York, A. D. RUSSELL, nominee for City Judge, Mr. BREWERTON, of Kansas, and several others.

The ratification resolutions, we forgot to say, were adopted.

The meeting dispersed about 11 o'clock in comparative quiet.

THE SACHEMS AT TAMMANY HALL—THE WORKINGMEN AND FERNANDO WOOD.

The Sachems of Tammany held a special meeting at Tammany Hall, yesterday.

It appears that some "workingmen" sent a communication to the General Committee at Tammany Hall, asking for the use of the Hall to hold a Buchanan and Breckinridge ratification meeting. The Committee granted the request—the meeting to be held on Tuesday night of next week. Afterwards it was whispered around that this petition was a ruse of the Libby Democracy to denounce Mr. WOOD. A reconsideration of the vote was called for and carried. One of FERNANDO's partisans offered a resolution to refer the subject to a Committee of five, with power to grant the use of the Hall, provided the workingmen would pledge themselves to indorse Wood's county ticket. When the Committee laid their terms before the Workingmen's Committee they were indignantly rejected, and an appeal for redress was made to the Sachems—hence the meeting yesterday. WILSON SMALL, the Wood Chairman of the General Committee, was on hand, protesting against the workingmen having the use of the Hall, unless they would comply with the mandate of the General Committee—but, notwithstanding, the Sachems granted the use of the Hall to the petitioners, by a nearly unanimous vote.

So goes the war.

Judicial Gossip.

The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge WHITING, *will be filled by appointment from* Gov. CLARK, and not, as some supposed, at the coming election. There can be no Supreme Court Justice elected according to the Constitution, except at a "General election of Judges," which only occurs every two years. There will be two Justices to be voted for in 1857, in place of Judge MITCHELL, and the new incumbent of Judge WHITING's place. The Bar are pretty much of the opinion that the latter gentleman was glad of an opportunity to resign. However well fitted he has been by learning, integrity, and industry, for the judicial post, his quick mind, volatile temperament, and association with society, and, perhaps it may be added, his aptness for excitement, were very much fettered on the Bench. There are many annoyances of details which sorely try the patience of the advocate. It cannot be calculated by the Judge that he has bright prospects of election as an independent candidate, without any organization at his back, unless, indeed, there are arrangements perfected for his aid, that have not reached the public ear.

Next year the business of the Supreme Court will be lightened by the return of Judge MITCHELL from the Appeals. There will then be five Judges at work. In the meantime, Justices from other districts are "returned," to do the light skirmishing among the Special Terms. The Justice at present engaged in the patriotic business for town lawyers is GEORGE GOULD, *formerly Mayor of Troy*. He is the son of JAMES GOULD, a distinguished Connecticut lawyer in *former days, whose treatise on pleading is still* a favorite text book. Another brother, WILLIAM T. GOULD, *is a State Justice in Georgia. Two others,* CHARLES GOULD, the distinguished Republican banker, and EDWARD S. GOULD, (favorably known in literature as a dramatist, the author of sundry philosophical essays on orthography, of an abridgement of *Alison's History*, and some local novels of a humorous and satirical nature,) here intended also for the bar, but branched off into finance and letters. Judge GOULD is already attracting attention from his urbanity on the Bench to all barristers. Being a stranger he is not prejudiced in favor of this clique or that coterie, as a witty Hibernian counsellor—a student of Shakespeare—remarked, "He has bought *gould-en opinions from all sorts of people.*"

Burying Alive on Blackwell's Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

YORKVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1856.

Some three or four weeks ago I was credibly informed by a neighbor of mine, of a piece of barbarous inhumanity having been perpetrated on Blackwell's Island. I intended to have brought the matter to the public eye sooner, but a press of business has prevented me from so doing.

The facts are these: An *unfortunate, who had in* some manner or other offended some one of the keepers, *was buried up to his waist in the earth, his hands being tied behind his back, and there kept for two days, without food*, if I except a little bread which was put *into his mouth* by a poor lunatic. And, as I understand, in this condition was the poor wretch found by one of the members of the Board of Governors.

The above being the facts of this case, the following questions naturally suggest themselves: What course was pursued by the Governor who found the man in this condition? What punishment was awarded the humane keeper for thus torturing a human being? Has he been summarily ejected from his snug berth, *his feeding from the public trough; or is he yet* permitted to remain in charge of the paupers on Blackwell's Island, to *inhume them alive* when he sees fit? Why not introduce the *Rack*, the *Thumb Screw*, and other relics of former ages?

HUMANITAS.

The above horrible incredible story comes to us bearing the name and address of a respectable citizen; in a private note, the writer says that his informant was an eye-witness, and one in whom every reliance is to be placed. We feel quite confident that the Almshouse Governors will be able to show that it is all a mistake. It should be examined into certainly.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board assembled yesterday in Worth-street, the President, Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, in the Chair. Present—Commissioners PURDY, CARRIGAN, HUNT, CURTIS and GARRIGUE.

Action was taken in reference to the accounts of the Erie Railroad Company; and a letter was received and read from Mr. Short, the agent at Buffalo, stating that he can find accommodation for at least fifty [illegible]. It was judged necessary for the Board to [illegible] Captain CRABTREE [illegible] wanted in lots of 25, as the local authorities [illegible] were apt to notice the matter.

No other business was transacted.

No. of Emigrants arrived to Oct. 15, 1856		[illegible]
Since to 22d		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
To same date in 1855		[illegible]
	1856.	[illegible]
No. inmates in Institution Ward's Isl'd	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
No. inmates in Institu'n Marine Hospit'l	115	[illegible]
Totals	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Overdraft on Bank, Jan. 1, '56		$[illegible]
Receipts to Oct. 15, 1856	$[illegible] 15	
Since, to Oct. 22, for commutation of passengers, &c.	6,[illegible] 00	—[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Disbursements as per previous account, to Oct. 15, 1856	134,[illegible]	
Sundry expenses of Oct. 8 to 15	18,7[illegible]	—[illegible]
Overdraft		$[illegible]

A Card from Mr. Adee.

I wish to correct a statement made in the *Eastern State Journal*, of White Plains, Westchester Co., Oct. 17, 1856. The statement comprises the report of the Executive and Finance Committee of the County of Westchester last Fall, 1855. The *Journal* charges me with taking to my own use the sum of $100 from the said fund, and he says the receipts were $100 more than the disbursements. This I deny, and I can show to the people of the District that the account is correct. In printing the report the printer made a mistake of $100. The report should have been $455 50, instead of $555 50, and I am ready to make an affidavit of the whole amount received by me as Treasurer, $1,786, and paid out, as statement of report, to the amount of $1,786. JAMES T. ADEE.

WILLIAMS' BRIDGE, Westchester, Oct. 22, 1856.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INFORMATION FOR THE LADIES—TO-DAY E. T. WILDE, of Nos. 30 and 32 John-st., opens his new and attractive assortment of French pattern bonnets, head dresses and lace caps, artificial flowers, ribbons and feathers, just received by the Persia. The variety is infinite and all the styles the latest brought out in Paris. The ladies are referred to an advertisement in another column, and may feel assured that moderate prices and elegant fabrics are the order of the day at WILDE'S Millinery Warehouse.

RHEUMATISM.—WILLIAM FREELY WAS RElieved of the most torturing pains in fifteen minutes after he tried RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and was enabled to get out of bed, in which he had lain for over fifteen months, in twelve hours after he had first used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. R. R. Remedies sold by Merchants, Druggists and Store keepers everywhere.

WINDOW-SHADES, New Patterns, By Patented Machinery. The only article that will not curl by heat. For sale by KELTY & FERGUSON, Window-Shade Manufacturers, No. 291 Broadway.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS—THE ONLY MATErial that will stand any climate without splitting or warping. We have just received from the factory in Birmingham, a large assortment of desks, work-boxes, jewel cases, watchstands, follys and thermometers. Persons purchasing articles for presents to warm countries will find no material to stand the climate better. GEO. WM. TUTTLE, Importer of fancy goods and toys.

BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CARDS, DICE, DICE CUPS, COUNTERS, CRIBBAGE BOARDS, &c.—The approaching long evenings and cold weather bring these articles before the family circle, and the question arises, where can they be found? At TUTTLE'S, No. 345 Broadway, you will see the best assortment in the City.

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS. New patterns. New styles. For sale by the importers only. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS UNIVERSALLY admitted to be the best and cheapest article for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the human hair. Sold by all druggists and perfumers throughout the world.

DR. TURNBULL, OCULIST AND AURIST, (FROM LONDON,) Is at the Everett House, Union-square, where he may be consulted. ☞ Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

From the London Times.

A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of Deafness and Blindness.

Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dumb. They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of Dr. Turnbull's remedies, and what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or inconvenience. Several patients, who represented that they had been completely blind, said that they could now see perfectly well.

We agree with the Messrs. Chambers, that Dr. Turnbull has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a grasp of certain new medicaments and methods, calculated to cure cases of deafness, such as were never cured before.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD." SECURED by the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has, for 14 years, superintended their manufacture; during which time NOT A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF PROPERTY has been CONSUMED in one of them—318 having been tested in accidental fires. Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 40 Murray and 146 Water-st. Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

THE OLD SAYING, "YOU'RE AS GRAY AS A Badger," will now give way to "You're as black as my hat." Why? Because it is impossible to use Jerome's Hair Color Restorer and have gray hair. It is not a dye. It may be used as freely as water, and is the most beautiful dressing and invigorator for the hair now in use. You can get it at RING'S, CLICKENER'S, BARNES & PARKE'S, and GUION'S, in New-York, and Mrs. M. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Address all orders to JOSEPH W. HAYES, sole General Agent, No. 129 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Sent to any part of the country on receipt of 50 cents, or 17 stamps.

BUYERS OF MELODEONS WOULD DO WELL to come and examine a new musical instrument, NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—a great improvement upon the melodeon in tone, touch, and in the capacity for producing the crescendo, the sympathetic effect of the strings upon the Æolicon sounding-board producing some of the most beautiful qualities of the piano-forte. GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, Piano-forte warerooms, No. 505 Broadway, Sole manufacturers for the U. S.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—SPEED AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling sewing machines for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving-wheel. Also, improved machines, making five, four or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of sewing machine now before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PURE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL, with Quinine, combines in one remedy the tonic and strengthening properties of the Peruvian bark and the nourishing qualities of pure Cod Liver Oil. In debility, consumption, rheumatism, scrofula, neuralgia, indigestion, ague, &c., this much-advised preparation has met with unparalleled demand, and prescribed by the eminent physicians of this City. Manufactured and patented by GEO. E. INGER & CO., Chemists, No. 299 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—Nature taught the inventor of this inimitable dye how to make it. The chemical constituents are the same as in the living fluid that colors the hair. Hence the perfection of the tints; hence the healthful influence on the fibres; hence the wide popularity of the article. Manufactured, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

PIANO-FORTES!!! AND MELODEONS!—RICH and powerful in tone, beautiful style of rosewood cases. Fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and at prices that defy competition, at the manufactory of JOHN P. WAKE & CO., No. 167 Canal-st., (No. [illegible] new number,) 4 doors West of Varick-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND Clocks, superior articles only; statues for niches and newel posts; Paris bronzes, candelabras, brackets, candlesticks with flexible tubing for gas; camel and moderator lamps. For sale by DARDONVILLE, 445 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer for sale a large assortment of trees and plants for the street, the lawn, the orchard, the garden, and the greenhouse.

DR. POWELL CAN BE CONSULTED ON DISeases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock, at No. 502 Broadway, and from 7 to 8 A. M. at No. 120 West 26th-st.

[illegible] RUSHTON COD LIVER OIL [illegible] with [illegible] success in Consumption [illegible] the PUREST AND BEST COD-LIVER [illegible] by the most eminent physicians. See [illegible] the cork of each bottle.

[illegible] CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Sole successors of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Wholesale depot, No. 165 Broadway.

Some Hopes Left Yet of being cured of Consumption, by the use of Rushton's Cod Liver Oil. It loosens the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Some have used Cod Liver Oil without Rushton's name on it, and it does them no good. Ask for that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label, and use no other. Sold at $1 a bottle; six bottles for $5, at No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Advice for the Season!—Thousands begin to suffer from a hacking cough as soon as Winter approaches. While strength declines their flesh wastes, and every paroxysm of cough seems as if it would shake their lungs to pieces. All these dangerous and distressing symptoms, which if neglected inevitably shorten life, are as certainly extinguished by SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY as fire is quenched by water. Sold by C. H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

Fifty New-Pattern Chandeliers—Never before offered in any market, will be OPENED THIS WEEK, for the inspection of purchasers, by COLT & WHITTELSEY, No. 722 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

Rushton's New Remedy for Chills and Fever.—This preparation will arrest the disease in 24 hours, and speedily restore the system to health. It is perfectly safe and sure in its effects. Sold only at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Contributions for Kansas—Clothing and Provisions.—Read the following:

"TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FREE STATES.

The undersigned, citizens of Kansas, feeling the necessity of a concert of action, and an immediate effort in order to supply the anticipated wants of our brethren in Kansas during the coming Winter, beg leave to appeal to all the friends of Freedom to immediately forward their contributions to the National Committee at Chicago, which Committee is acting in concert with the Central Committee in the Territory. We beg that all contributions be sent through the National Kansas Committee, and not through individuals, unless they are fully authorized by said National Committee.

T. B. ELDRIDGE, S. C. POMROY, J. M. WINCHELL, ROBERT MORROW, S. W. ELDRIDGE."

THE NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY KANSAS COMMITTEE have opened an office at No. 120 WEST BROADWAY, and will take charge of all contributions for the above object.

Friends of the cause at a distance had better send their contributions direct to Chicago; they will go safely, if properly boxed and directed to W. F. M. ARNY, Chicago, who is General Transportation Agent of the National Kansas Committee.

The expense of transportation being great, new garments are solicited. Warm stockings, strong boots and shoes, blankets, flannel shirts, and other ready-made clothing are all wanted. Sewing circles of the various religious societies are invited to cooperate. Let benevolent merchants send us goods; let Fairs be held in aid of Kansas; let contributions be taken upon our churches; let the clergy of all denominations make special personal exertions in behalf of this great cause; let all good women interest themselves; in short, let there be an earnest and immediate effort made to provide for the suffering in Kansas.

EDGAR KETCHUM, ROE LOCKWOOD, THEODORE McNAMEE, CHARLES A. DANA, THADDEUS HYATT, New-York City and County Kansas Committee, No. 120 West Broadway, N. Y.

The Funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Merzbacher—Will take place from his late residence, No. 149 Forsyth-st., on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely.

His friends and the members of his congregation are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Board of Trustees all members are requested to close their places of business during the funeral. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Without Pay.—I will present one box of my invaluable Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, old Ulcers unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., near Broadway.

Target Prizes, Target Prizes.—Splendid patterns of Plated Cups, Goblets, Casters, Urns, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, &c., for sale by LUCIUS HART, No. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, of retiring habits, who would like the comforts of a social home, may be accommodated with board in a private family, in the upper part of this City, east side, where the cooking is on the European style, and foreign languages are spoken. Applications to be made to Mr. WM. LINDEN, No. 478 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, who are willing to pay a liberal price in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms with partial board for gentlemen, in a respectable private family. One double room for two on moderate terms. Location desirable, and convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Call at No. 22 Willow-st. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—NEWly and neatly furnished apartments for a lady and gentleman; also one single room. In a quiet family. Inquire at No. 54 William-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 101 SCHERmerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith sts., handsome apartments can be had in suites or singly. The house is as pleasantly located as any in the city, from 12 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries.

NO. 18 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF three elegantly furnished rooms to let in a first-class house to a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with private table. Also a sitting-room and bedroom, with pantry and bath attached, suitable for one or two gentlemen without board.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY IN a family where teaching children or giving lessons in music or painting would be equivalent; an opportunity seldom met with, as the young lady is agreeable and of the highest respectability. Address MUSIC, No. 74 2d-av., 2d house from 4th-st. Upper part of City preferred.

WANTED.—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with pantry attached, located in the Vth Ward, or near Canal-st., in a private family, is wanted, by a young man who is disposed to pay for what he gets. Address NEEDLES, Times office.

PERSONS VISITING THE ISLAND OF Cuba for health or pleasure will find agreeable accommodations at the Carolina House, which has been refitted and refurnished. For particulars observe circulars in offices of Southern steamers and also on board steamers.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD DISPOSE of a pleasant furnished front room, 3d floor, for $6 per week, with partial board $5; or a back room for $4 and $7. No. 53 Lexington-av.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; location pleasant, in 18th-st.; gas, bath, &c. Address M. M. C., Times Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

PERSONS AT THE OFFICE OF THE American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st., waiting for places: Two English girls as chambermaid or nurse, one speaks French; English man and wife, one as waiter, other cook; an Italian waiter, speaks English and French, in hotel or steamboat; several Irish farm laborers. All good City references. Applications in person will have the preference.

D. R. THOMASON, Secretary.

WANTED—AT NO. 709 BROADWAY, TWO book-keepers, 4 clerks, 2 conductors, 2 salesmen, 3 barkeepers, 2 porters, 4 waiters, 2 baggagemen, 3 brakemen, 4 firemen, 2 coachmen, 5 men on steamers, 2 drivers, 2 express wagons, and 4 boys for trades and for stores.

KAUFMAN & GARRATT, Proprietors.

WANTS—FAMILIES WISHING THE BEST domestic servants in the City for any capacity, are respectfully invited to apply to FERRE'S Protective Agency, No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, 17 years established.

THERE ARE SOME VERY GOOD SERVANT girls at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

JOHN YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUPPLY you all with servant girls at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—PLOWING AND SPADING MATCH.—This Exhibition will take place on the 24th day of October instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Harlem, on the lands of the late HENRY HALL, deceased, near Harlem Bridge. The competitors are requested to be at the River House on the morning of that day, where they will find all the grounds staked out, ready for operation. By order of the Committee.

CRANBERRIES—CULTIVATED AND HANDpicked, from the premium meadows of E. BAGLEY; the best variety and in the best order of any in the market. DREW & FRENCH, No. 85 Barclay-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman, as general housework, in a small private family; can do plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer; is neat, kind, willing and obliging, and a person who knows the ways of a good family; would take from $5 to $6 in a small family. Any lady wanting a steady, respectable person, will be pleased by calling on Mrs. MANNING, No. [illegible] 6th-av., where she can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT [illegible] woman, who has lately come from England; does plain, neat cooking, good baking; washer and ironer, and will make herself useful; understands the care of milk and butter; will go in the country; wages $8. Also, a boy of 15, who works on a farm; minds horses; reads and writes; is willing and capable; wages moderate; has excellent City reference. Call No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and laundress, as a first-class cook, as dressmaker and seamstress, as chambermaid and nurse, and to do general housework, by seven very competent girls. Call at No. 71 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid, and is a first washer and ironer, or to assist with washing and ironing, and has 6 years' reference from Philadelphia, and City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th-sts. Call at the dry goods store for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE and competent young women in City or country; one a good cook, washer, and ironer, makes excellent bread and plain pastry; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are well recommended; apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family or private boarding-house; can produce the best of City references as to sobriety, honesty, capability. Address a note to No. 1 3d-av., for T. D. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good plain cook, good washer and ironer has no objection to general housework in a private family; has good reference from her last place; call at No. 61 Sheriff-st. for two days, in the rear, 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, BY a respectable young woman, or to do cooking, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a respectable family. Can give good city reference. Apply at No. 125 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, in a private family in the City. He thoroughly understands his business; no objection to travel; good reference. Any commands left at the *Times* office or No. 64 West 16th-st., for P. L., promptly attended to.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT, BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years old, in some capacity where an honest livelihood can be obtained. Writes a plain running hand, is quick at figures, able and willing to work. Good references from former employers. Address J. D., at this (*Times*) office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR PROTESTant young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and laundress, or waiter; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do housework. Also, by a nice girl of 13. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PROTEStant, a situation as waitress, one who perfectly understands her business; no objection to the country; the best of City references if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 146 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waiter and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 185 Avenue A, near 12th-st., 2d story, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to go South with a family, as nurse or chambermaid; is a good laundress and cook; will make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Sheriff-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 390 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a superior laundress; has good reference. Call at No. 160 East 11th-st., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as housekeeper, or to do the general housework of a small family. The best of reference given as to capability. Apply at No. 17 Clarkson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG girl, as chambermaid in a hotel, or to do waiting in a dining saloon. Apply at No. 165 Leonard-st., in the candy store.

WANTED.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG WOman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, (is a first-rate washer and ironer,) has the best of reference; call at No. 13 8th-av., near Troy-st.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSmaker desires a situation in a respectable family. Can be highly recommended. A note addressed to S. W., No. 116 West 11th-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of City reference; apply at No. 209 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, and would assist in washing and ironing; good city references from her last place. Call at No. 190 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or waitress, or to take care of children. Good city reference given. Call at No. 84 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COMPETENT gardener, who has full experience in green-house and garden culture. Apply at J. B. & T'S, No. 37 Broadway.

COLLECTIONS, &c.—A YOUNG MAN OF experience, and late City merchant, will soon leave for the West and South, on a tour of about five months, who will attend faithfully to all business intrusted to his charge, such as collecting debts, soliciting orders for merchandise, establishing agencies, &c. First-class reference furnished. Address Box No. 111 Brooklyn Post-Office.

EDUCATION.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVeral years' experience in teaching, wishes to engage herself as a resident or visiting governess. Her course of instruction comprises the usual branches of an English education, with music and French. She refers to the parents of her pupils in New-York as to qualifications, &c. Apply at No. 70 2d-av.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCHman (a Protestant) who speaks English well desires a situation in City or country; understands the management of horses first rate; will assist in gardening and make himself generally useful. Best of City reference. Apply No. 271 Bowery for two days.

TO RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENTS.—A young man of five years' experience as freight clerk, wants a situation as freight agent, conductor or clerk, in any capacity in a railroad office. Security given for honesty if required. A note to E. F. CULLIN, *Times* Office, will be attended to immediately.

NURSE AND WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES to find good places for a nurse who has lived with her two years—she is a very neat seamstress and a Protestant; also for her waiter girl, who is very competent in every particular. Apply by note to No. 84 10th-st., any day this week.

BOOK-KEEPING.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBtain sets of books to write up and post by double entry, in the most approved mode, or to take charge of a set of books in some respectable office, mercantile, mantilla or millinery establishment. The best of references given. Address PALMER & CO., No. 378 Broadway.

GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, chambermaids, waiting-maids, seamstresses, nurses, are wanted immediately, for first-rate situations, City and country. Also, men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S IRON RAILing, grate and fender factory, a man to take charge of the forging department, with a view of becoming a partner in the concern. None but good workmen need apply, and they must come well recommended. RICHARD MOORE, No. 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN TO ATTEND and look after an office and store and make himself generally useful. One who writes a good hand, and with good reference, may apply to W. BURT & CO., No. 36 Front-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A boy, from 14 to 16 years of age, who writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Apply at No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs, after 4 o'clock P. M.

300—AGENTS WANTED—IN A HIGHLY REspectable business. No risk. Full particulars with a sample of the article will be sent on receipt of four stamps. Address P. B. OLIVERE, New-York.

$1,000 A YEAR.—AN AGENT IS WANTED in every town in the Union to manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the Agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars sent on the receipt of 3 cts. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box 4,551, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT, IN A BOARDING-School for Boys, at a short distance from this City, to teach the common English branches, and higher Mathematics. A person capable of teaching vocal music would be preferred. Address "TEACHER," care of Clark Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS AN EFFICIENT teacher of the piano and singing; also, an accomplished teacher of French; both as residents in a Seminary near the City; either of whom teaching drawing also, would be remunerated in proportion. Cards at No. 645½ Broadway.

VERY SUPERIOR CANDIES OF EVERY KIND.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW-YORK.

At the lowest market price, by STEWART & BUSSING, Wholesale Confectioners, No. 410 Pearl-st.

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE FOR THE PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The trial of the capacity of the various Engines offered for competition, will take place on Thursday Morning, the 23d inst., commencing at 11 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO RAISE SPIRITS. PORTER'S SPIRIT. ANOTHER GREAT NUMBER OUT THIS DAY.

Everybody who reads one number of this GREAT MAGAZINE AND SPORTING CHRONICLE combined, pronounces it the WONDER OF THE AGE.

This week we commence a new story, entitled THE SKELETONS; OR, THE SIN OF THE FATHER.

This is the most thrilling tale we have ever read. Take a look at the

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS—Very interesting.
CRICKET AND BASE BALL MATCHES.

Together with so many other good things that it is impossible to enumerate them.

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THE FIRESIDES OF THE REVOLUTION. BY MRS. E. F. ELLET, Author of "Women of the Revolution," is commenced in MRS. STEPHENS' ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY, FOR NOVEMBER.

Mrs. Ellet, since the publication of her previous volumes, has been collecting, from private sources, material for a series of sketches under the above title, which includes adventures, traits, exploits, and personal experiences of the Revolution, taken from the life of survivors, or their descendants, and hitherto unpublished. They will prove of the greatest interest.

12½ cents per number. No. 126 Nassau-st.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION!! THE USES OF ASTRONOMY.

This is the ONLY EDITION which contains a RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS at the Inauguration of Dudley Observatory and the New-York State Geological Hall, IN ADDITION TO THE ORATION.

Price Twenty-five Cents; five copies $1. For sale at *Daily Times* office; also by BELL & HENDRICKSON, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONVICT SHIP, BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, As read by MISS EDMONDS, At the Tabernacle, is published in MRS. STEPHENS' ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY FOR NOVEMBER. 12½ cents. No. 126 Nassau-st.

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY, THE GAME OF BILLIARDS, BY MICHAEL PHELAN. 1 Volume, 12mo. Illustrated. Price $1.

From the New-York Leader. All amateurs will hail this unique work of Mr. Phelan's with pleasure. It contains a great number of designs to assist the reader in understanding the explanations.

From the New-York Atlas. The volume before us is got up in handsome style, and comprises all the necessary rules and instructions of the game.

From the Sunday Courier. The name of the author is well known to the public as that of the greatest living billiard player. No gentleman taking an interest in the healthful and beautiful game of billiards, should not be without this rule.

RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS. Money saved by visiting EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore.

Messrs. EVANS & CO. have just received from the New-York and Philadelphia Trade Sales, a large and splendid stock of new Standard and Popular Books, which they offer at prices that defy competition. A gift worth from 25 cents to $100, delivered with each book sold. New books received as soon as issued. Mrs. Stowe's new book, DRED, for sale at $1 50, Gift included. THE HILLS OF THE SHATEMUC, by the author of "Wide, wide World," for sale at $1 25, Gift included. EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, In plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents. JUVENILES in great variety. THOS. N. STANFORD, (Late Stanford & Swords,) No. 637 Broadway.

NEW SONGS BY S. MARKSTEIN. 25 CENTS EACH. MAILED FREE.

"Thinking of Old Times." "Agnes Vale." "Sparking Sunday Night." "Ela's Cottage." "While Musing all Alone, Hattie." "The Bible." "Bright Summer Night." "Brothers, Farewell." "Jennie Lee." "I'll Come to Thee, Love." All the Music published in the United States at the lowest rates. COOK & BRO., 453 Broadway, 2 doors above Grand-st.

POLICE GAZETTE. The NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE has more facts on the Huntington Forgeries, Murder in Maine, Haynes, the Murderer, Arrest of Carpentier, Banquo on Thugs, a hundred cases of crime, extensive correspondence, reprint of the first three chapters of the Highwayman, a beautiful story. ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents, No. 103 Nassau-st.

SCHUBERTH & CO.'S GREAT MUSIC DEPOT, No. 539 Broadway, Publishers for 30 years at Hamburg and Leipsic, offer the largest stock in the United States (one million works,) beside 25,000 of our own publications. Those wanting good Music are invited to select from our spacious Store, or correspond with us. Catalogue gratis. The CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY offers 25,000 distinct works. Terms: One year, $12 (with $6 worth of Music gratis;) six months, $8.

HOW TO GET RICH.—PROFESSOR OLIVERE'S new BOOK OF WONDERS, 100 pages, gives 150 different and sure ways. Can be practiced at home, and in secret, by old or young. Also, how to be handsome, healthy, and successful in love. Price 25 cents. Sent anywhere by mail. Address Prof. P. B. OLIVERE, New-York Post-Office.

DIARIES FOR 1857.—FOR SALE TO THE trade at the lowest rates, all kinds of account books, made to order. RUMRELL & BROTHER, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 116 William-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE MADE BY E. L. DAYTON, payable to the order of J. H. DOTY, and indorsed, dated Sept. 26, 60 days, for $100; also a note made and indorsed by GEO. Y. GILBERT, for $408 50, and due Nov. 18, at Bank. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. Any one returning the same, with four other notes lost at same time, drawn payable to the order of the undersigned, not indorsed, will be suitably rewarded.

P. S. STEELE, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 18th INST., ON WALL-st. or Broadway, a ROLL OF PAPERS, containing inventory of stock, and other papers, of no value except to the owners. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same. HENRY THAYER & CO., No. 133 Water-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A PLAIN GOLD bracelet, with the words "From William" engraved on the inside. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at this office.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

A HORDE OF GRACELESS SCAMPS—
Look out for counterfeiters plenty.
Beware of pedlars; I have none.
If you would have from insects empty
All your house you call your home.
Then call immediately on E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, and buy a flask of Magnetic Powder or box of pills for rats and mice. They were never known to fail.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, NO. 18 AND 20 FOURTH-AV.—The lecture on Gymnastics THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. MACLAURIN, inventor of the patent system of manual gymnastics. Prof. ANDRADE'S singing classes commence on Friday next. Drawing Classes, &c., open every evening.

A. P. A.—NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND members of Maiden City Lodge No. 21, are requested to be punctual in attendance at their rooms, corner of Grove and Hudson sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, 24th instant, for election of officers. By order of the Lodge.

JOHN ADRIAN, Recording Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

THE REPUBLICANS OF GOWANUS Will assemble in the TENT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FREMONT CLUB, At the corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

The members of the Club, and Republicans generally, are invited to turn out. Eloquent gentlemen will address the meeting.

STEWART'S BRASS BAND WILL BE PRESENT.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—The third meeting of the Republicans of the Ward, under the auspices of the Young Men's Fremont Vigilance Committee, will be held at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses are expected from D. D. FIELD, THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, E. DELAFIELD SMITH and R. F. DEMING, and harmony will be insured by the famous Rocky Mountain Glee Club.

Seats will be reserved for the feminine adherents of Colonel Fremont, who are especially invited to grace the occasion.

H. D. SEDGWICK, R. I. DEMING, GEO. T. STRONG, THEODORE C. EBAUGH, JOHN A. FOSTER, Committee of Arrangements.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Ratification Meeting will be held at the Broadway House on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the Nominations for Charter Officers, Member of Assembly, &c. CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., and Lieut. WILLIAM H. BROWNE will address the meeting. The Fremont and Dayton Glee Club will be in attendance.

GEO. TERWILLIGER, Ch'n Nom. Com.

A. D. KIRK, DANIEL DAWSON, } Secretaries.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Hotel Constanz, No. 218 William-st. All voters in the Ward in favor of Republican principles and the election of John C. Fremont are cordially invited to attend, and sign the roll of the Association. By order, HY. H. HUELAT, President.

T. P. KELLY, WM. H. RICHARDS, } Secretaries.

THE FOURTEENTH REGULAR MEETING of the Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock. The Gallery reserved for ladies. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY and other distinguished speakers. Singing by the Glee Club. By order

B. F. MANIERRE, President.

D. H. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS of the IXth Ward will be held THIS EVENING at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Col. E. L. SNOW and Hon. Judge MOORE will be present and speak.

The Fremont and Dayton Glee Club and a band of music will also be present. By order of Executive Committee.

JOHN KEYSER, President.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TENTH Ward, Brooklyn, will ratify their Charter Ticket at their meeting, at Constitution Hall, corner of Court and Butler sts., on THIS EVENING. They invite all citizens of the Ward, who desire to see honest men in office, and are willing to help to put them there, to attend. Mr. WOODFORD and Judge BEEBE, of this City, will speak.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—A meeting of this Convention will be held at the Rocky Mountain Club Room, corner of Orange and Fulton sts., on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on business of importance. The delegates are requested to be in attendance. By order of the Convention.

HENRY A. KENT, Chairman.

FREMONT AND FREEDOM.—HON. C. D. CULVER will address the Republicans of the VIIth Ward, Brooklyn, at their Hall on Myrtle-av., near Graham-st., THIS EVENING, Oct. 23. Seats reserved for ladies. JACOB W. JORALEMON, President.

R. VAN VOORHIS, Secretary.

AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—SEVENTH DISTRICT, GEORGE BRIGGS, IXTH, XVITH AND XXTH WARDS.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR—JAMES R. WHITING.

HEAD-QUARTERS NO. 473 BROADWAY. FOR MAYOR JAMES R. WHITING.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c. WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y., BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO. Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS AT WHOLESALE—INcluding pass books, memorandums, copy books, bill books, note books, &c. ELLIS & SLOTE, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS AND Blank Book Manufacturers, offer special inducements to the Book Trade at Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.—SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

STEEL'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS. STEELE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 53 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED. Unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE AT $245—PRICE $350.—Only 8 days old. Owner going somewhere, but has not yet decided where. Has no further use for the piano, as it was made to sell. Can be seen at Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M., where can be seen 75 other pianos, and a large assortment of Carhart's, Prince's, and other Melodeons, all of which are for sale on the most reasonable terms. Pianos and melodeons to let.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES (NEW AND SECOND-HAND) FOR SALE AND FOR HIRE—At WALKER'S wareroom, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st.; also several fine-toned pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale. N. B.—Arrangements can be made by which the rent can be allowed in case of purchase.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash. B. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANUfactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE Piano-Fortes, of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

MARTIN'S THREE GRAND PICTURES. THE LAST JUDGMENT, THE GREAT DAY OF HIS WRATH, THE PLAINS OF HEAVEN, At WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S, No. 353 Broadway. Admission, Twenty-five Cents. Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FRESH IMPORTED HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c.—The subscribers have just received from the leading Florists in Holland an unusually fine and extensive assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths, Tulips, Polyanthus, Narcissus, Double Narcissus, Jonquilles, Crocus, Crown Imperials, Fretillarias, Gladiolus, Iris, Ixias, Lilies, Arums, Anemones, Ranunculus, Colchicums, Snowdrops, Aconites, Oxalis, Lachenalias, Amaryllis, Early Roman Narcissus, &c.; to which they invite the attention of amateurs.

Retail Descriptive Catalogues, with directions for culture, furnished applicants inclosing stamp for return postage.

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied in quantities at as low rates as usually paid for the refuse bulbs from auction.

A good assortment of Hyacinth Glasses, Fancy Crocus Pots, &c.

Hyacinths, Tulips, &c., &c., in assortments, from $1 25 to $3 each. JAMES M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE IMMENSE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, In the store Nos. 544 and 546 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on MONDAY, Oct. 27, and following days.

The largest and best selected stocks of house-furnishing goods in the City, embracing every article needed in the department of HOUSE-KEEPING.

Full particulars in catalogues, which will be ready on Saturday, previous to the sale. By order of the Assignee.

EMBROIDERIES, (SETS,) &c. BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY, Have just received from auction another large lot of those White and Colored Cambric sets, at 87½c. per set, worth $1 25.

White and Colored Cambric sets at $1 50 and $1 75 to $10 per set.

Also:

10 more cases of those Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 and $2 per dozen, worth $2 25 and $3 per dozen.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY, Will open on Monday, Oct. 20, A large assortment of Embroidered Skirts, from $3 to $30 each.

Also:

A new assortment of Point Gauze, Point Applique, Thread, Honiton and Valenciennes Collars and Sets. Black Thread, Chantilly and French Lace Veils and Coiffures.

Received per Havre steamer *Le Lyonnais*.

LADIES' FANCY FURS! BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., NOS. 51 AND 53 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y., Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of LADIES' FANCY FURS. Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable,) styles EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Will open this morning Some entire New Styles, Velvet and Beaver Cloaks. Also, another invoice Beaver Envelopes for $10.

VELVETS AND BEAVER CLOTHS for Mantillas and Cloaks. Super Lyons Velvet, all widths. Beaver Cloths, all colors. Ladies' Cloths, black and colored, at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BRUSSELS LACES AND CHANTILLY LACES.

A magnificent assortment now on hand. Collars, sets, capes, coiffures and veils from $4 50, in real; also, Valenciennes laces, from 1s. per yard. Our embroideries will be continued this week at last week's prices, to insure the sale of those injured by fire, &c.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

MOURNING SILKS. Black gros de Rhine, gros grain, gros royal, amour and barathea. Also, half mourning silks, for less than present cost of importation, at W. JACKSON'S new mourning store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

CONTINUATION SALE of Goods damaged by fire, at a great reduction, to close them, this week. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

GENTS' PATENT ENAMELED COLLARS. The most beautiful and economical article ever invented. Cost less than paid for washing linen collars, and can be worn longer without soiling. For sale at all Furnishing Stores, and wholesale only by the manufacturers, R. H. VALENTINE & CO., No. 406 Broadway, New-York.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS, In great variety and cheap, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.

BOMBAZINES, BOMBAZINES. One case bombazines at 8s. per yard, worth 10s., At W. JACKSON'S new mourning store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING EMBROIDERIES. A large assortment of very desirable embroideries, At W. JACKSON'S new mourning store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany and Co.'s.

NO. 387 BROADWAY. Selling off, selling off, flowers, feathers, and coiffures, previous to removal to No. 361 Broadway. JAMES TUCKER.

MOURNING CLOAKS AND BONNETS. A very superior stock of the above at W. JACKSON'S new mourning store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS. None to surpass them this season. Orders carefully executed. No. 693 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.

MILLINERY.

WILDE'S SECOND CONGRESS OF FASHION. FRENCH BONNETS BY THE PERSIA.

R. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., will this day open one of the most brilliant assortments of Paris Pattern Bonnets, Dress Caps and Coiffures, Artificial Flowers, &c., ever presented to the fashionable world in this City. They arrived by the *Persia* and are of the latest styles brought out in the French capital. In cheapness, as well as beauty and variety, these fabrics defy competition.

564—BROADWAY—564. Just received, per steamers *Ericsson* and *Persia*, a large invoice of Winter bonnets, which will be opened at W. SIMMONS', No. 564 Broadway, on Thursday, Oct. 23.

MRS. CLARKSON, NO. 784 BROADWAY, corner of 10th-st., will open on Thursday, Oct. 23, with the newest styles of Winter Paris Millinery, comprising Hats, Head-Dresses, &c. &c.

MRS. HART, NO. 301 BROADWAY, WILL open on Thursday, Oct. 23, Paris Winter Millinery; also, latest of Dress Cloak and Mantilla Patterns.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$12,000.—FOR SALE.—SPLENDID OLD ESTablished extensive Livery Stable on great thoroughfare, and doing magnificent cash business, 38 horses, 4 coaches, wagon, harness, &c., in fine condition. Also, superior established Hotel on great thoroughfare, location and business unsurpassed, price $2,500. Also, splendid established Baggage Express, clearing yearly $2,500, rare chance, price $450. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 6. BURNETT & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES (NEW AND SECOND-HAND) FOR SALE AND FOR HIRE—At WALKER'S ware room, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st.; also, several fine-toned pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale. N. B.—Arrangements can be made by which the rent can be allowed in case of purchase.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK fixtures, and lease of one of the largest and best Soap and Candle Manufactories in the city of New York. All the fixtures are in first-rate order, and the business is well established, it is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to enter the business. Inquire of B. R. LEWIS, No. 150 Front-st., at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED.—WANTED, A PARTner, with a capital of $4,000 or $5,000, to join the advertiser in the importation of a well-established staple article of liquor of a very high grade, of which he is the only and sole importer. To a suitable person the present offers a rare inducement. Address Box No. 1,363 Post-Office, N. Y., with real name. None others noticed.

$3,500.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENgage in an established business which has paid from $6,000 to $10,000 per annum for the past six years; the business is pleasant and respectable, and can be doubled the ensuing year. References exchanged. Address with real name, O. S. COLLINS, *Times* office.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—THE JERSEY City *Daily Sentinel*, and the printing office connected with it, are offered for sale in consequence of the death of the late editor and proprietor. The paper is eleven years old, and is in a flourishing condition. Inquire of Mr. HATCH, in the office, Jersey City.

FOR SALE.—AN INTEREST IN THE NEW and beautiful model of New-York, now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace. This interest will be sold at an enormous sacrifice to enable the owner to convey it to Europe. It has never before been exhibited, and thousands have predicted a sure fortune.

2,000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $60 TO $100 per month. For sample and circular, enclose three postage stamps to JOHN ADAMS, Argyle, Washington Co., New York.

WANTED—$2,500—ON UNINCUMBERED REAL estate in New-York City. Apply to SWEENY & SHEA, Attorneys, No. 7 Chambers-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway, Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

STRAKOSCH'S GRAND CONCERT COMPANY.

The public are respectfully informed that MLLE. TERESA PARODI will give in New-York her SECOND AND LAST GRAND CONCERT on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, AT NIBLO'S SALOON, assisted by Signori TIBERINI, BERNARDI, MORINI, PAUL JULIEN, the whole under the direction of M. STRAKOSCH.

Mlle. TERESA PARODI will sing on this occasion for the first and only time by general request, the celebrated French National Hymn, LA MARSEILLAISE, which has been received with the greatest enthusiasm when and wherever sung by Mlle. Parodi.

Admission ONE DOLLAR. Seats may be secured without extra charge at the Music and Piano Store of Messrs. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.

MLLE. TERESA PARODI'S SECOND AND LAST GRAND CONCERT, ON FRIDAY, OCT. 24.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. "Sulla Poppa del mio brig," from I. Puritani, Sig. Morini....Rizzi
2. "Souvenir de Mozart," Paul Julien....Allard
3. "Ah mon fils," Prophet, Mlle. Parodi....Meyerbeer
4. "Aria," from Flauto Magico, Sig. Tiberini....Mozart
5. Gipsey Song, from "L'Etoile du Nord," Mlle. Parodi....Meyerbeer
6. "A Tempest in a Teapot,"....Strakosch
7. Grand Terzetto, from "Attila," Mlle. Parodi, Sig. Tiberini and Sig. Bernardi....Verdi

PART SECOND.

8. Romanza, Lucrezia Borgia Sig. Tiberini....Donizetti
9. Aria....Sig. Bernardi
10. La Marseillaise....Mlle. Parodi
11. Fantasie on Favorita, Paul Julien....Allard
12. Celebrated comic Terzettino, Vada si via di qua Ha, Ha, Ha, Ha.... Mlle. Teresa Parodi, Sig. Tiberini and Sig. Morini.

STRAKOSCH'S GRAND CONCERT COMPANY, IN BROOKLYN, THIS EVENING.

MLLE. TERESA PARODI, Assisted by Signori TIBERINI, BERNARDI, MORINI, PAUL JULIEN, and M. STRAKOSCH, will give one GRAND CONCERT at the ATHENÆUM, in BROOKLYN, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 23. Admission ONE DOLLAR; no extra charge for securing seats. For particulars, see Brooklyn papers.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GERMAN OPERA. THURSDAY, Oct. 23, First appearance of MLLE. JOHANNSEN, First Prima Donna from Frankfort, When will be presented Weber's Grand Opera, DER FREISCHUTZ.

MLLE. JOHANNSEN....as....AGATHE
MME. V. BERKEL....as....ANNCHEN
Musical Director....CARL BERGMANN.

ALTERATION OF PRICES. In compliance with very general request, the management of the German Opera announce the following. SCALE OF PRICES:

To the Dress Circle and Parquet....One Dollar
Each ticket entitling the holder to a RESERVED SEAT.
To the Family Circle....Fifty Cents
To the Upper Boxes....Twenty-five Cents
Entrance to Upper Boxes in Crosby-st.

Tickets may be had at Niblo's and at HALL & SONS', No. 239 Broadway.

FRIDAY—Benefit of FRANCOIS RAVEL.

A CARD. NIBLO'S GARDEN. FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 24. BRILLIANT ATTRACTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF FRANCOIS RAVEL, on which occasion he will be assisted by GABRIEL RAVEL, who has kindly volunteered his services (for this night only) and will appear and dance a HORNPIPE ON THE TIGHT ROPE and perform his great original character of VOL-AU-VENT. MLLE. ROBERT AND THE BALLET COMPANY, In a NEW DIVERTISEMENT. YOUNG HENGLER, the wonderful. JEROME RAVEL in the comic Pantomime (invented and composed by himself) entitled THE SCHOOLMASTER.

MASTER TRICKS....FRANCOIS RAVEL.

Tickets 50 cents. Box Book now open. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. THURSDAY—Repetition of the fine old Comedy, WILD OATS, played on Tuesday to one of the most elegant and crowded audiences ever assembled.

The cast of this piece embodies a host of comic talent not elsewhere to be met with.

Sir George Thunder....Mr. Burton
Rover....Mr. E. Davenport | Sim....Mr. T. Placide
Ephraim Smooth....Mr. Mark Smith
John Dory....Mr. C. Fisher | Lamp....Mr. J. Moore
Lady Amaranth....Mrs. A. Parker
Jane Gammon....Miss Polly Marshall
Amelia....Mrs. Hughes

The new ballet of LA MAJA DE SEVILLA. With Mlle. Ducy Barre and Mr. G. Smith. And the Comedy of THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND, With Mrs. C. Howard, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. M. Smith, &c.

TO-MORROW—Mrs. E. Davenport's benefit.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS. NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway, every night this week will be produced by particular request the grand Burlesque on the Opera of TROVATORE, in three acts, and all the principal scenes. Preceding which, Negro Minstrelsy of a superior order.

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

In rehearsal, DRED, OR THE DISMAL SWAMP.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light.

BALL SEASON. The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $750, including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 9 South-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—PLOWING AND SPADING MATCH.—The Exhibition will take place at Harlem Bridge, near the 5th-av., on FRIDAY, 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 24, on the domains of the late Charles Henry Hall, deceased.

The grounds have all been selected and staked off ready for competitors.

All persons who wish to compete for prizes are requested to be present at the River House, near Morrisania Bridge, on the morning of that day and each select his lot for himself.

Dinner and refreshments will be provided at the River House, at 2½ P.M. DAVID BANKS, Chairman Board of Agriculture.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!—WONDERFUL APPLAUSE!—DRED, OR THE DISMAL SWAMP. GENERAL TOM THUMB in the character of Tom Tit! THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7 o'clock, DRED, dramatized expressly for this establishment and produced with new scenery, &c. Tom Tit, by Gen. Tom Thumb. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock—Gen. Tom Thumb in his unique entertainments. Songs, dances, and MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. THE LARGEST SNAKES IN THE WORLD! the DWARF LADY, the HAPPY FAMILY, &c., to be seen. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Fourth appearance, this season, of MR. WALLACK, THURSDAY, Oct. 23, Will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.

Hamlet....Mr. Wallack | Polonius....Mr. Blake
Queen....Mrs. Hoey | Ophelia....Mrs. J. H. Allen

To conclude with the excellent farce of WHO STOLE THE POCKET-BOOK.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Oct. 23, the drama of DRED; OR, THE DISMAL SWAMP.

Tom Tit....Little Cordelia Howard.

To be followed by the comic pantomime of MONS. DE CHALUMEAU. The whole to conclude with the drama of the ALONZO THE BRAVE.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit and Gallery, 12½ cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Oct. 23, will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO.

Othello....Mr. J. R. McDonough
Iago....Mr. Conrad Clarke

To conclude with THE DEMON LOVER.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT FAIR.—The great Fair of the American Institute, now open at the Crystal Palace, will positively CLOSE ON SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25. Dodworth's Band will perform every evening during the week.

Grand Concert on FRIDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children half-price. G. F. NESBITT, Chairman.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856 AND 1857.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that most of the stockholders of the Academy of Music have very promptly and willingly signed a waiver of their right to free admission on all occasions of the Philharmonic Society's performances. There will be no reserved seats. By order, L. SPIER, Sec.

SECURED SEATS IN THE BEST PART OF the house for Parodi's concert, in Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, can be obtained to-day, at the Brooklyn Piano and Music Rooms, No. 28 Court-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S celebrated Pianos for sale, and to let on monthly payments, with the privilege of purchase. Pianos tuned.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SMALL-SIZED lard kettle, lard press, sausage machine and ice box. Any person having the above articles for sale may meet with a cash customer, by calling at No. 562 Hudson-st.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The Louisville [illegible] and gives the Know-Nothing leaders timely warning [illegible] our political opponents [illegible] arrangements to cast thousands of fraudulent votes in Kentucky on [illegible]."

The eleven Western Reserve counties of Ohio —sometimes called "Connecticut"—gave a Republican majority of twenty-four thousand. Six counties gave over 1,000 each; only one county gave under 1,000. This is truly the Reserve of Freedom.

There are rumors in Boston that Mr. Appleton will decline the nomination for Congress, and that the Democrats of the District have decided upon a regular nomination.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* gives the following as the probable result of the election in Pennsylvania for the Legislature:

Senate—Democratic, 15; Opposition, 18.

House—Democratic, 50; Opposition, 46. The Armstrong and Clearfield Districts yet to hear from. The Democrats, on the other hand, claim a majority in the House.

The Chicago Tribune, after publishing the results of the Indiana election, says:

"*An inspection of the above table shows that all* the heavy Republican losses occurred in those Counties where the Know-Nothings have the greatest strength—proving what was before charged, that they voted the Buchanan ticket. This fact is so applicable that it cannot be denied. *Instead of the opposition* ticket receiving fifteen or twenty thousand Fillmore votes *as it was supposed before the election*, the Buchanan ticket obtained them. This defection, and adverse fusion, accounts for the apparent Republican defeat in Indiana. The Republicans could have beaten the Buchaneers single handed, but a treacherous union of Fillmore and Buchanan's forces proved too formidable. But when the allies come to run their separate *candidates in November, the election will exhibit* a widely different result. Besides that, there are thousands of Democrats that will vote for Fremont who refused to support the opposition State or local ticket. We regard Indiana as a perfectly reliable Fremont State."

The Boston *Atlas* says:

"A rumor of hard times in the Fillmore County Convention, on Saturday evening, had already reached us, when we noticed in the papers of last evening further particulars. Mr. Francis Tukey, Ex-City Marshal, fancied that as he had led the great Chinese procession, he could also lead the Convention, and he, therefore, undertook to smash down all coalition with the Whigs. In pursuance of this laudable intention he obtained the floor, and discoursed of matters and *things in general for nearly two hours, when his ex*asperated and exhausted audience compelled him to take his seat. Sundry gentlemen declared, if Mr. Tukey was to control the party, they would vote for Burlingame and the entire Fremont ticket. Mr. Farwell vouched for Mr. Burlingame's Americanism; and the meeting broke up in great confusion. Mr. *Tukey did not by any means express satisfaction at the result.*"

The Springfield *Republican* says: "Contrast the letter of Prof. Hedrick, of North Carolina, in favor of *Fremont and against Slavery extension, with the long*, dull apologies, which men of position in the North are writing, for their votes against Fremont and for Slavery extension. There is no so telling commentary upon the fears and weakness of the latter, *as the courage and firmness of the former*. While Northern men are writing, speaking and voting in *favor of Slavery, true souls in the South are raising* their prayers and their voices against it. Prof. Hedrick touches off Fremont's qualifications and the objections to Slavery extension, from the south side view, with a force and point that are really crisp and sparkling. Let Northern men, who are doubting how to vote, consult Prof. Hedrick. He is the best recipe for an honest doughface we have yet seen."

A correspondent, writing from Rome, N. Y., says:

"Fremont, in this *once* strong Democratic County, is far ahead of all his opponents. All manner of terrible stories have been told about him here. The last is that he is a *Jew*. So many lies have been told, that the people now will believe nothing against him, and his name has been so agitated, that the masses believe him persecuted, and will go for him almost *en masse*."

Reasons for Preferring Fremont.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I would not have Kansas and the other immense territories belonging to the people of the United States cursed forever with the degrading and destroying blot of Slavery. I want them to be enterprising and prosperous, as are the Free States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New-York, &c., and not poor, indolent, and bankrupt, as are the Slave States, such as Virginia, Kentucky, &c., with richer soils and more internal means of becoming wealthy than most of their neighboring Free States.

I think that the people of the North, farmers, mechanics, workingmen and others, have a right to go in and possess the land, our own inheritance, and make it a home for ourselves and our children, and therein by our honest labor earn a support and a competency; and this we cannot do if Slavery is tolerated therein, for wherever it exists it degrades labor; for freemen of the North cannot toil where honest labor is governed by the *lash*, and where, as is the case in the Slave States, labor is considered dishonorable—only the prover service for slaves. I want Kansas, Nebraska, and all our Territories, filled with small farms, workshops, large manufactories, and an honest, intelligent, and free people, and this cannot be if James Buchanan or Millard Fillmore is elected President of the United States—the first pledged to the extension of Slavery, and the other partially so, and his history—silence on this main issue—the votes of all his supporters in the last Congress against Freedom and the assertions of his friends in the Southern States—proves that our Territories are not safe with him—while with Fremont pledged for Freedom, we are sure that what can be justly done, will be, to make our Territories the abode of freemen.

There are but two sides in this election—Freedom or Slavery for our Territories; a vote for Buchanan or Fillmore is a vote for the former—a vote for Fremont is for Freedom. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By His Excellency Myron H. Clark, *Governor of the State of New-York.*

The year that is now drawing to a close has been full of the mercies of our Heavenly Father. The Providence that dispenses the common blessings of life has not withholden its bounties. Throughout the borders of our great and prosperous State, man *has been preserved in the enjoyment of life and* health. A plenteous harvest has been gathered in, *while pestilence has only looked upon us and departed*. Never has labor received rewards more cheering; no fear of famine, no apprehension of industrial distress or commercial panic, no dread of impending *social calamity mingles with our joy. Every depart*ment of honorable human culture has advanced. The Arts that adorn a Republican State have not languished. The love of Freedom has burned with a brighter flame. Our political rights have remained safe in the care of an enlightened and order-loving people. The public morals have not degenerated; and Religion has not failed to cheer us by her consolations; to warn us by her solemn admonitions, and to inspire us by her eternal hopes.

In view of this wonderful display of the goodness of God, nothing can be more appropriate than a solemn act of Thanksgiving by the whole people.

I do therefore, and in pursuance of established custom, set apart and appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, to be observed throughout the State as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise. And I respectfully request all the people of this State to abstain on that day from their usual avocations; to assemble according to their religious customs, and give thanks to Almighty God, the giver of all good. Let us implore Him to smile upon our future, to make us worthy of His bounties, and to protect and preserve those Institutions which enable man to glorify God and do His will upon earth. Let us, especially, thank Him, that the great privilege of the American Citizen, the untrammeled expression of opinion, the defence of Truth and Justice, and the denunciation of Error and Oppression, is still ours. And while we pray for forgiveness of our sins, as citizens of the State, and subjects of the Divine Government, let us consecrate ourselves anew, on that day, to a Religious Life, which neglects no private or public obligation on Earth, while it confides in the grace of God for the hope of an immortal life in Heaven.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. MYRON H. CLARK.

By the Governor,
Geo. E. Baker, Private Secretary.

☞ Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal, is preparing a new and very complete Canada Directory—embracing the whole of both Provinces. It will be of great value to all business men.

Mr. Buchanan in Philadelphia.—Mr. Buchanan reached this city yesterday, quite unexpectedly, and took quarters at his old stopping-place, the Merchants' Hotel, in Fourth-street, near Arch. He comes among us as a plain, unpretending citizen, for the purpose of transacting private business, and will remain a few days. His health is robust, more so than at any time within years past, and we are sure that we say nothing that will surprise any of his political opponents, when we add that he is in excellent spirits.—*Phil. Ev. Jour. 21st.*

Murder of a Child by a Catholic Teacher for Attending a Protestant Sabbath School.

From the Cincinnati [illegible], Oct. 21.

On Saturday evening, information having reached the Chief of Police, Mr. Stedman, that a little girl had died on that day under circumstances seeming to demand an investigation, he took with him one or two persons and repaired to the house of her parents, on Columbus-street, West Side, and made inquiries concerning the matter, the result of which so far substantiated the rumors which he had heard that he took immediate steps to have an inquest held—the *result of which is the publicity of an affair which we* doubt if it has been excelled in cold-blooded cruelty and horror within the history of our city. The facts of the case are, that a day school is kept on the Flats, near the Catholic Chapel, by one Frederick Bower, who has under his charge the children of the German Catholic members of *the congregation worshipping in that chapel. Among* the scholars was a little girl a few months less than nine years of age, by the name of Barbara Foreman, who was in the habit of attending the Ragged School, which is held on Champlain-street, under the *auspices of the Methodists. For this crime she was cen*sured and whipped by the teacher of her day school, Bower; but not heeding this, *she continued to at*tend the Ragged School, until about four weeks ago, when she was called up by Bower, and so terribly *beaten before the school* that she was unable afterwards to attend, and on Saturday morning last died *of the injuries she had received at the hands of this* infernal monster. Had it not been for the interposition of the police, no inquest would have been held, and, his silent victim in her grave, he might have pounded as many more of his pupils as happened to *exhibit Protestant tendencies to his devilish heart's* content. The Chief of Police, anticipating the Jury's verdict, arrested Bower, *and he was yesterday morn*ing brought before Judge Abbey, and gave bonds in the sum of $2,000—Frederick Bachel and Louis Fetterman being his securities—to appear this morning and answer to the charge of murder in the second degree.

In the evidence adduced at the Coroner's inquest are the *depositions of several of the schoolfellows* of the deceased. They testify to the same facts. The following is the deposition of Mary Schwind:

"I was at the school on the Flats when Barbara Foreman was whipped; the teacher took her and laid her down *upon the chair on her belly and whipped her on the back*; he whipped her with a stick having a crook on the handle, about the size of a walking-stick, strong and large, and about a foot and a half long; he struck her four or five times; once he struck her real hard about the shoulders; *three or four times he struck her on her back*; then he seized her by her hair and dragged her to her seat, and jammed her down on it; she tried to get up from the chair when he was whipping her, but he jammed her down again and struck her again with his stick; the schoolmaster *said to Barbara that because she would not go to his* (our) school, and because she went to the Ragged School, he would whip her, and he did whip her for that; it was *about four weeks ago that Barbara was whipped*; it was on Monday; the teacher's name is Mr. Bower; when the teacher threw her down on her seat she could *not sit up*; and Barbara said she had such a pain in her back she could not sit up; the little girl up-stairs in the coffin is *Barbara, the one who was whipped by Mr. Bower*, our teacher; our teacher, before he whipped Barbara, used to whip the other scholars in the same way he whipped Barbara, but he has not done so since he whipped Barbara; I am now in my fourteenth year; after Barbara was *whipped by the teacher, she kept putting her hand on her* back, and said she couldn't sit up, because her back was so sore."

Two physicians then testified to the fatal character of the wounds discovered upon the person of the deceased child.

The following is the evidence of Mary A. Foreman, *mother of the deceased:*

"I am the step-mother of the deceased, Barbara Foreman; I had the care of Barbara for about two years last *past; the age of the deceased was 8 years and 6 months;* she died Oct. 18, at 4 A. M.; she had been sick four weeks to-morrow, Oct. 20, 1856; about four weeks ago, Barbara went to school in the morning, feeling well and healthy; when she came home she was crying, and said, *when I asked her what the matter was*, "that the schoolmaster had whipped her," and she could not sit down without experiencing great pain; I then examined her backside, and she had marks upon the same as broad as my finger; I did not examine her back and shoulders at that time, but the little girl went to bed complaining of great pains in her back, also of pains in the shoulders, arms, legs, and as she said—"sore all over;" she told us she thought her back was broke; the day Barbara came home from school I did not examine her face, but about one week ago last Friday I examined her face, and in the side of her mouth, we found sores upon the inside of her tongue, and on her cheek being on the left side of her head; Barbara had always been perfectly healthy previous to this sickness of the past four weeks; the sore on Barbara's right side was solely occasioned by the posture in which she lay when in bed; she could not lie on the left side at all, and could on the right side, which was constant and caused little sores on her right hip; when she came home, after the whipping, there was stripes or welts all over her back and backside; this examination I had about half an hour after Barbara came home from school, and subsequently to her whipping; I did not send Barbara to school or to church after her whipping; she might have been able to go, but we did not send her; Barbara complained of the soreness of her head continually after she was whipped; about one week ago Barbara complained of the *soreness* of her back and shoulders, at which time she was taken down to her bed; this was about a week ago to-day; she never got up *again; one week ago to-morrow, we sent for a doctor*; the one we expected on Monday did come on Monday, but on Tuesday we procured one Dr. Toky, a German, who attended her until she deceased; I did not inform the doctor what the difficulty was, nor did I tell him she had been whipped by her teacher; when Barbara came home she told me that her teacher had whipped her because she had attended the Ragged Sunday School; we sent Barbara to the Ragged Sunday School at the request of its teacher."

Arrest of a Finished Villain—A Second Monroe Edwards.

From the Baltimore American, 21st.

About a year ago a man, named George Gomer, was arrested in this city, on the *charge of having sold* to the houses of Brown, Brothers & Co., and McKim & Co., forged bills of exchange on England, for *considerable amounts*, and after having been kept in jail for some time, was discharged on bail of a nominal amount. It appears that prior to his arrest he had also written to Messrs. William Howell & Son a forged letter of introduction purporting to be from a house of good standing at St. Bartholomew, with two bills of exchange, which he requested should be sold and the proceeds placed to his credit. The letter stated that a firm named M. Beaumier had deposited $7,000 in that house in coin, which was to be shipped by the first vessel. A subsequent letter stated that a vessel had been procured, which would proceed to St. Bartholomew for the specie, and thence to Porto Rico, where she would take in a cargo of sugar and coffee for a port in the United States. About two weeks after that time Messrs. H. & Son received a letter signed M. Beaumier, at Norfolk, stating that he was sick, but as soon as he recovered he would come on to Baltimore and see them.

A few days more elapsed and a letter was received from the same party from New-York, requesting that the money for the bills of exchange should be sent on to him, as he had an opportunity to send some things to the West Indies, by which he could make a handsome profit. The money was immediately sent to a banking firm in New-York but was never called for, and in a short time the bills were returned protested. He also sold bills of exchange in Charleston for $11,000, for which he received cotton, which was shipped to New-York, and there sold at the order of George Gomer, the name he then assumed.

His next transaction was at Wilmington, N. C., where he purchased one thousand barrels of spirits of turpentine to be sent to Bordeaux, but the trick *failed* because the *forged bill of exchange* he presented could not be negotiated in that city. Though *he had been subsequently arrested in this city*, he again returned here in June last and presented a forged letter of introduction to one of the principal shipping-houses, purporting to be from Messrs. Inbors & Co., of St. Thomas. He was preceded by a *letter purporting to come from that house which bore* its private marks, and was a ship-letter indorsing his credit and character, but which was subsequently ascertained to be a forgery.

On presenting the letter of introduction he proposed to purchase, and did purchase flour to the amount of $4,390, for which he paid a bill of exchange purporting to be from the hands of Rothschild & Cohen, and payable in England. The flour was shipped to New-York, where that too was sold and the proceeds paid over to Louis Richard, the name he had there assumed. He next went to St. Louis, where he succeeded in selling forged bills of exchange on the same house to the amount of $18,000, to the banking house of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., as soon they discovered the swindle the police of New-York were put on the alert and some time since he was arrested and thrown into prison, and on Tuesday of last week taken to St. Louis for trial. On searching his premises but $2,500 were found and that secreted in a blank book, the leaves between which the notes were placed, having been pasted together at the edges. From advices received in this city there is no doubt his real name is Beaumier, a native of Martinique, whence he was banished for smuggling, and his vessel confiscated. He speaks English and French fluently, and is a shrewd business man. In his various forgeries he has used the names of Alexender Grey, J. Imbart, Maline Dutton, Louis Richard and Adrian de Gorge. It is said that he has a wife living in Martinique, but when he left that place he took with him the daughter of a wealthy Italian merchant. How much he has obtained by his forgeries it is impossible to tell, but there is no doubt the amount is between $50,000 and $100,000. It is to be hoped that justice will now be done him, and that he will be accommodated with quarters where his faculty of imitation will not avail him except for the benefit of the State in whose service he may be employed.

Later from Ruatan Island.

From the N. O. Picayune.

The brig *Brownsville*, Capt. Rogers, arrived here this morning, direct from Ruatan Island. We learn from Capt. R. that the British schooner *Dolphin* which left this port on the 18th of September with a party of gold-hunters for Honduras, arrived at Ruatan on the 3d inst. from Truxillo. The Honduras authorities at Truxillo had refused to allow them to land there, and the *Dolphin* proceeded to Ruatan with her passengers, to await the return of a messenger that had been sent to the capital to obtain permission for them to proceed on their expedition. Persons at Ruatan, from the interior of Honduras, affirm that the stories of the existence of rich gold mines in that country are mere inventions, and that even if the party obtain permission to prospect, they will get no gold. This is the second party of Americans that Honduras has refused to admit within her borders.

LONG ISLAND.

[illegible]

The Democrats in this Ward have nominated *For Alderman*—[illegible].
For Supervisor—[illegible].
For Constable—[illegible].

[illegible] for Alderman [illegible] the oldest inhabitants of East Brooklyn, although yet a young man. It will be hard work for Know-Nothings or Buchaniers to beat him.

Fort Hamilton, Relief Society's Report for the Last Two Days.

Dr. Rotue reports Hannah Webb slightly improved.

Susannah Cowen, without black vomit the last twenty-four hours.

Maggie Ross, much improved since last evening.

New Case—Thomas Conlen, child, very ill.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

Fort Hamilton, Wednesday, Oct. 22—8½ A. M.

☞ Brooklyn Board of Health.

This Board met yesterday, and, without transacting any business, adjourned for two weeks.

Burglar Arrested.—Yesterday afternoon a burglar entered the upper part of building No. 190 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and was arrested in the act of unlocking a bedroom door with forceps. The room was occupied by a private watchman employed about the building, who was asleep at the time, but was aroused by the noise at the door, and succeeded in arresting the burglar, who gave his name as Joseph Enderson.

He was taken to the First District Station-House, from which he attempted to escape, but was caught and placed securely in the cells.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar (Brooklyn) for this day—Nos. 74, 34, 39, 42, 44, 45½, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 59, 60.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 58, 73, 86, 108, 118, 120.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Courts.

The Hudson County Circuit Court—Judge Ogden presiding—has been engaged, up to Tuesday afternoon, with the Civil Calendar, when the civil business was postponed until next Monday, and the Criminal Calendar was taken up. Thus far only six of the sixty cases on the Calendar have been tried.

In the Circuit Court, the Harrison case, which has *occupied the attention of the Court since Thursday* last, was decided yesterday. This was the suit of Frederick Kanenbly *vs.* Jasper Garretson, the Sheriff of Hudson County, who levied upon the goods in the grocery store at the corner of Montgomery and Warren streets, at the suit of J. K. & E. B. Place, Wagstaff & Vedder, Johnson & Lazarus, and others, *of New-York, creditors of Robert Harrison, as his* goods. They were claimed by Kanenbly, who contended that Harrison was his agent. The Jury decided that the goods belonged to Harrison, by which the creditors secure their claims under the original execution issued against him. Counsel for Kanenbly, Scudder & Gilchrist; for the Sheriff, Ransom & Jelliff, *and A. O. Zabriskie.*

The first criminal case taken up was the trial of John Foley, a youth of good appearance, about 18 years of age, on the charge of picking pockets in Hoboken about two months since. Officer McDonough was watching the prisoner at the time, saw him have his hand in the pocket of his victim, and whispered *to him behind, as if he was his pal*, "Have you got it?" The pick-pocket replied, "Yes." "Well, hand it to me." He did so, and soon learnt his mistake by being taken into custody. The trial was brief, and the prisoner was convicted.

The next case was that of Margaret Burks, on the charge of adultery, which trial is not yet completed.

Battle between United States Troops and the Indians.

The San Antonio *Texan* gives the following account of a recent fight with the Indians at the mouth of the Pecos:

"The commanding officer of the Department, Col. A. S. Johnston, 2d Cavalry, having received information from Capt. Wallace, commanding at Fort Duncan, that a body of Indians were encamped at the mouth of the Pecos, some 120 miles beyond Fort Clark, directed Col. Magruder, commanding at the latter post, to organize a force to act against them. These orders were received at Fort Clark on the 18th of August, and forthwith a detachment, composed of the 2d Cavalry and 1st Artillery, the latter mounted on mules, was organized and sent out under the command of the efficient and distinguished Capt. Oakes, 2d Cavalry, who was accompanied by Lieuts. Closson and Wetherall, of the 1st Artillery and 2d Cavalry. The party proceeded to the camp, on Devil's River, of Capt. Gilbert, 1st Infantry—who volunteered, with a portion of his men, to join Capt. Oakes, and was accepted—and then started to the mouth of the river Pecos, which had never been reached by troops or surveying parties, though repeated efforts had been made to penetrate to it.

After encountering almost unsurmountable difficulties, Captain Oakes, with his command, succeeded in reaching the designated region, where he met with three parties of Indians on the same day, and drove one over the river into Mexico, surprised two others, killing four and wounding four, broke up their *stronghold*, their cattle, horses and arms, and destroyed their provisions and other property. The *Indians fled toward the upper Rio Grande, in a state* of perfect destitution, whence they will doubtless again be driven as soon as their place of concealment shall be discovered.

The banks of the Rio Pecos and Rio Grande were found to be perpendicular, and some five hundred feet high.

The country is intersected by deep and difficult ravines, and is almost impracticable for military operations. Nothing, however, seems impossible to our devoted officers and hardy soldiers, in the arduous and important service in which they are engaged.

Capt. Oakes' report furnishes a valuable basis for future operations and reconnoisances in that part of the country.

The Indians were found to be the remnant of the Lipan tribe, strengthened by the addition of Tonkanways.

Bishop H. U. Onderdonk's Sentence Remitted.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 23.

Yesterday, we learn that the Episcopal Convention sitting in this city, by a very decided majority, remitted the sentence upon Bishop H. U. Onderdonk, of this State, which suspended him from all clerical functions. This sentence was imposed twelve years ago, about the time his brother, Bishop Onderdonk, of New-York, was also suspended. The members of the Church, and the public also, are doubtless familiar with the history of these cases and the feeling that the action of the Convention produced in the Church.

An interval of twelve years has softened the asperities the discussions then produced, and the remission of the sentence at this late period seems no more than *an act of justice to an old servant of the Church*, who in his previous career had rendered it good service and whose conduct since *has been void of offence*. The remission of his sentence will restore him to his ministerial functions, but, we presume, not to his Bishopric, which is now filled by Bishop Potter. On Sunday morning next Bishop Onderdonk will preach a *sermon* in the Church of the Ascension.

☞ *Company H, U. S. troops, left Fort Moul*trie, at Charleston, on Sunday, for Florida.

☞ There were two deaths by yellow fever at Charleston on Saturday and Sunday last.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Judge Mittal, of Boone County, Ky., in his recent charge to the Grand Jury, let himself off in relation to the practice of carrying concealed weapons in the following manner: "Now, I think I am safe in saying that one man in twenty has a six-shooter in his breeches pocket, or a bowie-knife in his breast, and if you aint careful, you will come in contact with some of these young gentry, these traveling arsenals, as I call them. They make it a point to learn enough of law to throw you in the wrong; you will then see them brace themselves back against a wall, and when they think themselves safe in the eyes of the law they blaze away. I want you to git right after these fellows."

Additional forgeries, perpetrated on Tuesday last in Boston, have come to light, and show that the forger was more successful than was at first supposed. The Webster Bank paid a check for $1,270, with the forged signature of Wm. A. Bangs; and the Union Bank paid a check for $1,150, with the forged signature of E. E. Davison, wharfinger of Lewis' wharf. The total amount thus far known to have been secured by the forgers on Tuesday, is $3,120.

The factory operatives at Lewiston, Me., petitioned their employers for a reduction of the daily hours of labor from 12 to 11, and the reasonable request being refused, a portion of them have left the mills. There are said to be no other factories in New-England, besides those at Lewiston, where 12 hours of daily labor is exacted.

Mr. Parke Shephard, of Clarke County, Va., some time since, lost a female slave and recently discovered her in Loudoun County, where she had hired herself out. The man who hired her paid Mr. Shephard $500 rather than undergo prosecution at law for the same.

The animation in business at Galveston still continues. Steamers are constantly arriving from, and leaving for the interior at Galveston. There are now 116 counties in Texas.

During the past ten years the New-Orleans and Texas steamship line has lost thirteen vessels, valued at $730,000. The last were the *Nautilus* and the *Perseverance*.

Two companies of United States soldiers passed through Springfield, Mass., on their way from Buffalo to Boston, and thence to Florida, to fight the Indians.

One morning last week, a man was attacked near New-Bedford by two [illegible] who sprang from the woods, [illegible] and [illegible] lucifer matches under his [illegible] insensible. They then robbed him of [illegible], and [illegible] found several hours after, still insensible, and was with difficulty restored to consciousness.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, Oct. 20, 1856.—The State Bank at *Sackett's Harbor*, (Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County,) having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank, *as required by the* act entitled "An act to authorize the business of banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts supple*mentary thereto and amendatory thereof—Notice is there*fore hereby given, that the bonds and mortgages described in the following Schedule, and held by the Super*intendent of the Banking Department of the State of New*-York, as part security for the circulating notes of said Bank, will be sold at public auction, at the *rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Albany*, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., viz.:

SCHEDULE.

No.	Bond and Mortgage made by	Amount.	Acres.	When due.	Recorded in Jefferson County Clerk's Office.
1	Elisha Camp and wife	$1,200	100	9th March, 1860	Book 47, page 311
2	Same	640	99 [illegible]	Same	Book 47, page [illegible]
3	Same	4,310	431 [illegible]	Same	Book 47, page [illegible]
4	Same	1,000	Village lot in Sackett's Harbor, 297 ft. on Ogden-st., and extending 174 ft. on one line, and 197 ft. on another, to the water's edge	Same	Book 47, page [illegible]
5	Same	3,000	Village lot in Sackett's Harbor, 300 ft. on Ogden-st., and extending 280 ft. on one line, and 197 ft. on another, to the water	Same	Book 47, page 315
6	Same	1,050	19 [illegible]	Same	Book [illegible]
7	Same	415	[illegible]	Same	Book [illegible]
8	Nelson Fulton and wife	340	[illegible]	1st June, 1861	Book [illegible]
9	Dyer N. Burnham and wife	800	[illegible]	8th August, 1861	Book [illegible]
10	William Wilson and wife	1,600	[illegible]	29th April, 1861	Book [illegible]
11	Jane Ann Johnson and husband	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Book [illegible]
12	Reuben Backwell and wife	310	[illegible]	10th Jan'y, 1860	Book [illegible]
13	David W. Ackerman and wife	350	[illegible]	1st Nov., 1857	Book [illegible]
14	John D. Ingersoll and wife	650	[illegible]	20th Dec., 1860	Book [illegible]
15	John L. Alger and wife	775	[illegible]	14th Jan'y, 1858	Book [illegible]
16	Joseph Drake and wife	500	[illegible]	16th Feb'y, 1858	Book [illegible]
17	William [illegible] Burlingame and wife	500	[illegible]	10th Jan'y, 1860	Book [illegible]
18	Cornelius Van Allen and wife	600	[illegible]	1st Nov., 1857	Book [illegible]
19	Same	1,000	[illegible]	1st Dec., 1860	Book [illegible]
20	Samuel F. Hooker	1,500	[illegible]	1st July, 1857	Book [illegible]
21	Aaron Holden and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	16th May, 1858	Book [illegible]

And that the following described certificates of New-York State Stock, also held by the said Superintendent, as part security as aforesaid, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz.:

Certificate No. 565, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 566, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 567, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 568, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 569, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 570, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 571, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 572, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 573, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 7,215, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1858.
Certificate No. 8,346, for $6,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1858.
Certificate No. 67, for $4,000—6 per cent. redeemable in 1872.

And further, that all the circulating notes registered in this Department, and issued by the aforesaid Bank, will *be redeemed out of the trust funds in the hands of the Su*perintendent for that purpose, as soon as the said funds can be converted into money; and if the proceeds of the said funds shall not be sufficient to redeem all of said circulating notes, then they will be redeemed pro rata, as required in and by the acts aforesaid.

The said mortgages, certificates of title, and other papers pertaining thereto, may be examined at the Bank Department, at any time previous to the day of sale.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o26-'54-law2yTh

CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, OCT. 20, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspector of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking-House on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HANDSOME CARRIAGE HORSES.—THE pair of horses advertised last week as forsale by CHESTER LAMB, have been brought in from the country and may now be seen at the St. Nicholas Stables, Mercer-st., rear of St. Nicholas Hotel. Price $1,600. Also, an elegant barouche and double harness, nearly new, that will be sold low.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE 15 HANDS HIGH, sound, and gentle in double and single harness, and under the saddle; price $125. Can be seen at RYERSON & HOWARD'S stable, corner of 13th-st. and University-place.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD Draft Horses, suitable for cartmen, truckmen, stevedores and grocers. Inquire at the office of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, No. 168 Canal-st., *or at their stable*, Nos. 276 and 278 West 18th-st., near 10th-av.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

OILS AND PAINTS.

PAINT—FOR ROOFS, &c., 1½ CTS. PER POUND and boiled oil for roofs, &c., 50 cents per gallon. Preble's boiled oil, 75 cents per gallon. White lead, 7 cents per pound, and zinc white, 8 cents per pound. For sale by SMITH & BRADLEY, 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

DR. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND aromatic tooth soap, a most convenient, clean, pleasant and effective dentifrice, sold by druggists generally, also at the Crystal Palace, for 25 cents a box. Office, No. 24 Broadway.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP BORUSSIA, from Hamburg, will please attend to the receipt of their goods landing THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 23, at Balance Dock, foot of Pike-slip, East River. All goods not called for will be sent to the consignees thereof or stored at their expense and risk. EDWARD BECK & KUNHARDT, No. 62 Beaver-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—AT the Brush Factory, No. 387 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SMALL FARM WANTED—TO PURCHASE or exchange for a first-class house in 108th-st., New-York, from 10 to 15 acres, well shaded with fruit trees, &c., near L. I. Sound and Railroad. Direct a line to EXCHANGE, this office, stating price and location.

ODD-FELLOWS' REGALIA.—FOR SALE, A complete set of Regalia for a Lodge Room; will be sold cheap as the Lodge has been disbanded. Apply to C. S. VAN WYCK, Fishkill Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—A FIRST-RATE "HOE" CARD Press for sale at a sacrifice, the owner having no use for it. Apply at No. 135 Nassau-st.

MADAME MALHERBE HAS REMOVED from No. 589 to No. 585 Broadway—west side; one door above the Prescott House.

[illegible]

DAVID [illegible]

PARENTS SELECTING SCHOOLS FOR their children, or wishing to engage the services of competent teachers, are offered every information gratuitously. Schools supplied with teachers. Circulars forwarded by the undersigned, will be brought under the notice of [illegible]. Apply personally or address GEORGE S. HATTON, U. S. American School Institute.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. Lyon & Raynor, No. 35 [illegible], of Jas. H. Wilson, No. 3 Cortlandt-st., Charles F. Smith, No. 146 Broadway, and Hatton & Co., No. 346 Broadway, or by addressing D. S. ROWE, Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—The good-will, furniture and entire property of a large Boarding and Day-School in the vicinity of the City are offered for sale at a great sacrifice. The proprietor's ill health is the sole cause for selling. Terms liberal and very easy. Apply personally or by letter at WILCOX'S School Agency, No. 308 Broadway.

SELECT SEMINARY, PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—The Misses ANTISELL receive a very limited number of children to board and educate, in English, French, music and drawing. Their terms are moderate, and to parents desiring a *home for their children*, this school is peculiarly suitable. For circulars, references, &c., apply at the Seminary.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., B. F. MILLS and J. A. MILLS, Principals. The Winter term will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5. Circulars may be obtained at the AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, Appleton's Buildings, No. 346 Broadway.
E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: *Primary, Junior, English and* Classical. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 155 2d-av.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. *There are three Departments*—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 822 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

MISS SEAMAN EDUCATES A LIMITED number of pupils in music, drawing in every style, French, writing and arithmetic and English branches $3 per week. A few young ladies boarded with tuition, $6 per week. Each branch taught separately, $1 per week. Good references. Apply, mornings, at No. 69 West 18th-st.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has a few more seats at half-price for ladies who apply immediately. Writing, $5; Bookkeeping, $10. N. B.—A few more gentlemen may now secure seats for cheap or private lessons.

$2.—LADIES' WRITING-CLASSES—INCLUDING stationery; Bookkeeping for gentlemen, $10, *time unlimited; Algebra, Arithmetic, Reading, &c.* Prices reduced at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Open day and evening.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH LADY, (Protestant,) *who has received an excellent education* in Paris, wishes for a few pupils. She is competent to give instruction in French, German, Italian, and the rudiments of Latin, singing, the piano and the usual branches of a solid education. C. C. F., *Daily Times*.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY School for boys at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of D. Berrien, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., C. H. Close, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—ON THE EAST River, opposite 61st-st., will resume Nov. 1. Applicants for admission can conveniently call on Mrs. WM. JONES, by crossing to Greenpoint at 10th-st., whence are hourly stages. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.—WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison Park—Boarding and day school. Commercial and classical studies, German and Spanish languages. For terms, references, &c., circulars to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, 776 Greenwich-st. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, 763 Broadway.

SELECT CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College—under the charge of Prof. DRISLER and WM. H. WILSON. For terms, &c., inquire of H. DRISLER, No. 120 West 22d-st.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Embracing a Primary Commercial and Classical Department, is now in full and successful operation, under the supervision of the Faculty of the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on Monday, Nov. 3. Circulars *may be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store*, No. 239 Broadway, or of Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 159 West 34th st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER OPENED A DAY School for young ladies, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there, or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

$100 PER ANNUM.—FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, two hours' ride from Albany. Term opens Nov. 4. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

$112 PER ANNUM.—HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—Three miles from Hudson, at Claverack, N. Y. C. H. GARDNER, Asst. Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 48 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

$150 PER ANNUM.—S. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING School, Westport, Ct.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, *at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M.* for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual *soirées* will be given.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his *patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of ad*vantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 56 West 14th-st., New York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Days in New York, Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7½ P. M. Brooklyn, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3½ P. M. Schools and Private Classes attended in both cities. Soirées given as usual.

BROOKLYN.—MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING School will be reopened Oct. 8, at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Matinée Dansantes as heretofore. Information as to terms and regulations can be obtained on application to Mrs. LANNAY at No. 68 Willoughby-st.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the prices heretofore advertised, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 30
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 30
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 50
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 30
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	3 60

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DISCHARGING from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-raine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., cor. 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

COAL, COAL.—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals.
WILLIAM E. PEARSON, No. 438 Washington-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. These buildings, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, will be found better adapted for heavy or light work than any other establishment in this City. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM WITH POWER AT the subscriber's. RICHARD MOORE, No. 205 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE [illegible] ... brick house, heated by furnace, [illegible] ... about ten minutes from South Ferry; [illegible] good unexceptionable; house and lot $4,000, half on bond and mortgage; would take in part pay some desirable lots, on elevated ground, about two miles from Fulton or South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address Box 2,213 Post-Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—About 200 lots of ground, high and pleasant and in a good neighborhood and healthy, with three houses, one barn, three wagon houses, two wells of water, and all kinds of fruits on the place; about four miles from Williamsburg Ferry and five minutes' walk to the railroad dépôt at Newtown, L. I. All letters must be post paid. Inquire at No. 88 Columbia-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A HANDsome and delightfully-situated 3-story frame house, filled in with brick, 25x50, with three lots, 25x100 each; hot furnace, ranges, baths, water closets, speaking tubes, bells, stained glass, marble mantels, grates, &c., &c., on the north side of 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and opposite Mount Morris Park.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A TEN YEARS' LEASE OF PREMises No. 90 Thompson-st. near Spring-st., consisting of three floors and basement 25x100 feet, with excellent *front and rear light*, Croton water and water closets in the building. Also, a 12-horse power engine with boiler and shafting. Annual rent very low. For full particulars inquire at the United States Patent Marble Company, No. 300 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TWO HOUSES ON 29TH-ST., near Lexington-av., $8,000; two on 30th-st., near 4th-av., $7,000; two on 30th-st., $8,500; one on 29th-st., $8,500; two on 32d-st., $10,000; and many others.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.
8 to 10, 3 to 7.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE CONTAINING TEN *rooms, with one to five acres of land*, pleasantly situated at the base of Orange Mountain, one hour from New-York. For sale by L. T. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY and distillery, 20 lots of dock property in A-st. and Union-av., Green Point, with improvements suitable for distillery. Foundry No. 39 Grand-st., Williamsburg. *For terms, apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 11 East Broad*way.

FOR SALE—BANKS OF THE HUDSON, YONkers; residence on Warburton-av. House contains hot and cold water, gas, furnace and range, and is within three minutes' walk of Glenwood Dépôt. Apply to E. JONES, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LESS THAN COST, HOUSE NO. 11 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; also house *No. 81 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., built in best pos*sible manner, all modern improvements, and next in every particular. Inquire on either premises.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, ONE OF THOSE splendid high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 38th-st., a little east of 4th-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—43 YEARS' LEASE—PREMISES No. 128 Bowery. For particulars, apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 23 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—SEVERAL NEW three-story brick dwelling-houses, with basement, subcellar, gas, bath, range, &c., situated in Hampden-st., between Hanson-place and Atlantic-av. Said houses will be let to a good tenant, at a reasonable rent. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM MACKAY, No. 93 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, several parts of houses to let.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and attic furnished dwelling-house, in 20th-st., near 9th-av. Has every convenience. Will be let for six months, or longer. Rent reasonable, to a good tenant. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HENRY A. KERR, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

TO LET—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY BRICK house, on the southerly side of Sackett-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., South Brooklyn. House in good order, and will be rented at a low rent. Apply to ED*WARD D. JAMES, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York*, or to JOSEPH CLARK, No. 229 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, OR FOR sale cheap, the four-story brown stone and brick front house No. 136 West 40th-st. Also, for sale Nos. 232 and 234 with stable, East 9th-st. Apply to WM. KNIGHT, Plumber, No. 281 Broadway.
N. B.—Plumbing executed on the lowest terms.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, No. 41 State-st., second below Hicks, and within three minutes' walk of South Ferry. Has three stories and English basement, marble mantels, gas, &c. Rent $300. Apply at No. 308 Hicks-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1, SITUATED IN A BLOCK of three-story brick houses on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Croton water on premises; rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to Capt. WM. G. NEW, house No. 4.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE two-story brick house, with basement and sub-cellar, on Horatio-st., first house East of Washington-st. Apply to EDWARD A. WRIGHT, No. 188 Front-st.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT HOUSE NO. 136 East 20th-st., with all the modern improvements.

PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL TO LEASE.—A nearly new brown-stone front building pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, now occupied and doing a good business as a private family hotel, will be leased low to a good tenant for a term of years. The house has all the modern conveniences; newly furnished in the best manner, and is a desirable opportunity for the right kind of man. Inquire at No. 220 Front-st., New-York, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET—IN WASHINGTON-AV., Brooklyn, a genteel neatly finished 3-story brick English basement house, west side Washington, north of Gates-av., Brooklyn, southerly one of 3 houses; nearly new; possession Nov. 1. Apply at No. 25 Fulton-st., New-York City.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, SITuated on or near the Heights, moderate size, in good order, and having the modern improvements for a first-class tenant, without boarders. Address, with full particulars, GILMOUR, *Daily Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LAND FOR SALE VERY CHEAP IN EVERY DIRECTION.—Mills and mill-power, village and city property, 1 farm, 225 acres, crops, stock, farming implements, and furni*ture, $650; one do. 75 acres, $600; one 80 acres, $700*; one 150 acres, $750; one 200 acres, $1,400; one 287 acres in village, $2,300; one 440 acres, good buildings and saw mill, $2,600, $600 cash; 50, 100, or 207 acres extra good land, $6 per acre, the wood on the 207 acres will sell for $2,000; it is splendid farming land, 1½ miles from village, 5½ hours' ride from New-York, 5½ miles from Shohola dépôt, Canal and Delaware river. This is the best chance to get good farms in a healthy, pleasant place, with a home market at New-York prices for stock and produce. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S office, No. 87 Fulton-st., from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—A MODEL FARM, SITUATED ON Seneca Lake, 3½ miles from, and in view of Geneva, same distance from Waterloo, formerly owned by Hon. John Delafield, who took for said farm the first State Premium (see proceedings of New-York State Agricultural Society, 1847,) and was considered a fit location for the State Agricultural College. Said farm contains 350 acres, and for soil, location, buildings, and appurtenances is unsurpassed. It is amply stocked, and will be sold with the stock and personal property thereon if required. For particulars, apply to FRANCIS S. HOFFMAN, No. 254 Pearl-st., Market Bank Buildings, New-York. SAMUEL L. FULLER.
Rose-Hill P. O., Seneca Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—85 ACRES OF LAND BELONGING to the estate of Elam Beardsley, pleasantly situated in Oxford, Conn., on the stage route from Seymour to Woodbury, (is easy of access by Naugatuck R. R.,) with a large convenient house and out-buildings, all in good condition. It contains wood, plow, meadow land, and a young orchard of choice fruit. It is advantageously located for a Boarding School, having been used for that purpose for a number of years. For particulars inquire of M. S. MUNN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM IN WESTchester county, about 1 mile westerly from "Hart's Corner Station," on Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from the City, 120 acres superior land, all kinds of fruit, excellent water, very healthy, can see the "Palisades" on the Hudson, the East river, and counties adjoining. Will sell part or all. For a map of the farm, and other particulars, apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 51 Wall-st., from 1 to 3, P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—30 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Consists of 40 acres of choice land, in the highest state of cultivation, together with a splendid mansion and out-houses; fine views of the Sound, ¾ mile from Dépôt. For further particulars, apply to T. J. HALL, No. 31 East 16th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

[illegible] THIS DAY, OCT. 23, AT [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, for account [illegible]
[illegible] Alton [illegible] and St. Louis R. R. Bonds.
[illegible] Western (Ill.) R. R. Co. 10 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] State 7 per cent Bonds.
[illegible] Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8 per cent Bonds.
[illegible] Chenango and Western R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
[illegible] Peru and Indianapolis R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
[illegible] City 6 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] San Francisco City 10 per cent. Bond.
[illegible] Academy of Music Second Mortgage Bonds.
[illegible] shares Academy of Music [illegible] $1,000 each
[illegible] shares Third-avenue Railroad [illegible]
[illegible] shares Sixth-avenue Railroad [illegible]
[illegible] shares Second-avenue Railroad [illegible]
[illegible] shares Trevorton Coal and Railroad Co. [illegible]
[illegible] shares New-Jersey Steamboat Company (late People's Line) [illegible]
[illegible] shares Trenton Iron Company [illegible]
[illegible] shares Wheeler, Wilson Manuf'g Co. [illegible] each
[illegible] shares Farmers and Mechanics' Man. Co. $100 each
[illegible] shares Chiriqui Improvement Company $100 each
[illegible] shares Great Western (Ill.) Railroad $100 each
[illegible] shares Chesapeake and Ohio Steam Transportation and Mining Company $100 each
[illegible] shares North Am. Trust and Banking Co. [illegible] each
[illegible] shares Toledo and Illinois Railroad $50 each
10 shares Hartford and New-Haven R. R. $100 each
[illegible] shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Company $50 each
[illegible] shares Grocers' Bank [illegible] each
[illegible] shares Bull's Head [illegible] each
[illegible] shares Artisans' Bank $100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct. 27.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS FRENCH MADE CABINET FURNITURE—ELEGANT SUITES OF PARLOR FURNITURE, IN BROCADE, BROCATEL, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, 23d, FRIDAY, 24th, and SATURDAY, 25th inst., at the warerooms of Messrs. Rojas & Co., No. 497 Broadway, corner Broome-st., the entire stock of the above firm, dissolving the copartnership and closing the business. Every article will be sold without reserve, consisting of French bedsteads, in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; elegant carved buffets, in oak, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, plate glass, &c.; encoignures, &c.; secretaries with satin wood and plate glass; tables, work-tables, latest Parisian patterns; bookcases, wardrobes, armoires à glace, canopy-top bedsteads, dressing bureaus and glasses, carved hall chairs, porte chapeaux, rosewood and cane-seat suites; parlor suites of various styles, covered in rich brocatel, plush, &c.; shaving glasses; extension dining-tables, various kinds, rosewood pedestals, marble tops; French inclosed washstands, lined with marble, and crockery to match; library tables, music racks and many other desirable articles. The above are all made by the best French workmen, and warranted in every particular. The furniture can be examined at any time previous.
To the trade and others—a large quantity of finished and unfinished work will also be disposed of without reserve.
TERMS.—For all sums of $500 and upwards, 90 days upon approved paper; under $500, cash.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 112 Nassau-st., T. C. H. will sell as above a large and splendid assortment of first-class cabinet furniture, a part of which is from a Broadway dealer, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suites, in French brocatel, plush and other fashionable coverings; richly carved rosewood etageres, French secretaries, music cabinets; marble-top center, side and sofa tables; French secretaire bookcases, Turkish easy chairs, superior dining-room furniture, beautifully carved sideboards, of oak, walnut and rosewood, dining-room chairs, in French morocco and reps, elegant rosewood, oak, walnut and mahogany—Chamber furniture, enameled cottage sets, hair mattresses, &c.
Also, a large invoice of French plate mirrors and oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames.
Also, a variety of cut-glass and China ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c.
Piano-Fortes and Parlor Organ.—At 1 o'clock, six superior rosewood Piano-Fortes two second-hand mahogany do., and one parlor organ.
Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, a choice and desirable stock of substantial made cabinet furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, French plate pier, and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c. Among the stock of cabinet furniture will be found ten solid rosewood parlor suites of cabinet furniture covered in rich two and three-colored brocatel and plush; richly-carved rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables; escritoires, buffets, wardrobes, bookcases, lined with satin wood; sideboards, work tables, hat stands, Gothic and Elizabethan style of chairs, adapted for halls and libraries. Also, one richly-carved set of oak chamber furniture, marble tops, cost $375; oak dining-room furniture, in suites, covered in figured reps, with brass buttons; oak lounges, tête-à-têtes, easy and Voltaire chairs, rockers; ten richly-decorated enameled chamber suites, complete, with marble tops; mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture en suite to match, together with a variety of plain furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues issued on morning of sale. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—H. WILSON will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in the private dwelling No. 70 West 26th-st., consisting of beautiful parlor suites; one very handsome 7-octave rosewood piano; brocatel and lace curtains; rosewood centre, side and sofa tables, with statuary and Egyptian tops; suites in plush; sofas, chairs, rockers, in plush and brocatel; Gothic rosewood bedsteads; bureaus and washstands, and mattresses, with a large variety of furniture, silver ware, crockery, China tea and dinner sets, French-plate pier glasses, small glasses. This furniture will be positively sold.

JAMES W. SOUTHARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THIRTY-ONE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, N. J.—JAMES W. SOUTHARD will sell on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., 31 valuable building lots, situated on the southwest corner of Washington and Court sts. The property is eligibly located in the central part of the city, fronting on two of the most desirable streets in the city, making it worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase either for improvement or investment. For further information and terms of sale, which will be liberal, apply to DUNN & THOMPSON, southeast corner of Market and Mulberry sts.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of Household Furniture; a small lot of hardware, crockery, &c., &c.
SAME DAY—At 2½ o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. — St. Felix-st., near Lafayette-av., a small quantity of furniture, in excellent order; tapestry, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, oak chairs, walnut extension table, bedsteads, with kitchen furniture.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—TENTH REGULAR FALL TRADE-SALE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 200 packages and lots well-assorted hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, 20 cases Groves & Sons' cast steel for axes. Also, by order of Assignees, the balance of the stock of a retail hardware house, comprising every variety of hardware, heavy goods, &c. Catalogues day previous.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

FIFTY ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES will be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of suites covered in costly brocade, plush, haircloth, brocatel damask, and other styles of covering. Also Brussels and velvet carpets, being the property of a large New-York manufacturer. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to view previous to sale. Catalogues issued early. Can be boxed on the premises for shipping.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.—BY W. S. MELLOR, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of 12 new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, of excellent tone and finish, and fully warranted by the makers; can be examined previous to sale, the whole of which will be positively sold without reserve, to pay advances. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. COLE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—PEED & COLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the furniture of a family, consisting of rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, bookcase, elegant enameled marble-top chamber suite, pier glasses, Brussels carpet, paintings, marble-top centre tables, hat stand, silver-plated ware, cooking stove, kitchen furniture, &c.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

PANORAMA AT AUCTION.—T. C. HOUGHTON will sell on SATURDAY next, at No. 112 Nassau-st., at 11 o'clock, a new and beautiful panorama, cost $2,500, with the flags, signs and fixtures complete for exhibition. Sold on account of sickness of the proprietor. On exhibition Friday.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY, OCT. 24, at the Merchants' Exchange, by E. H. LUDLOW—on Murray Hill, two four-story brown-stone front houses, [illegible] on 38th-st., near 4th-av., built by days' work in the very best manner. For terms, &c., apply at the buildings, or at No. 11 Pine-st.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE THIS DAY, Oct. 23, 10½ A. M., at Salesroom No. 33 Cedar-st., assorted stock of fancy goods, jewelry and second-hand furniture, will be sold without reserve. BAGLEY & SAVAGE, No. 33 Cedar-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

FURNITURE.—OVER ONE HUNDRED SUITES of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing, are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY, No. 326 Broadway, one door above Spring-st., and at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $65, imitation at $30, library and dining-room, at moderate prices.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—PARTIES ABOUT PURCHASING should call at the office of the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., where they can effect a very great saving. Country trade solicited.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD, 86 Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland, in sums of £1 and upwards. Apply to TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 46 Wall-st. CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS. THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [illegible]
TRUSTEES. [illegible]
Erastus Corning, Caleb O. Halsted, [illegible]; James Suydam, [illegible]; Shepherd Knapp, Peter Cooper, Clinton Gilbert; William Tucker, Thomas Tileston, Cornelius Smith; Royal Phelps, John J. Phelps, J. J. Astor, Jr.; John J. Cisco, Wilson G. Hunt, S. H. Walworth; Jacob Harsen, D. H. Arnold, Daniel D. Lord; James S. [illegible], Charles E. Bill,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, held on the 14th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:
HOMER RAMSDELL, WM. B. SKIDMORE, SAMUEL MARSH, L. VON HOFFMAN, WM. E. DODGE, RALPH MEAD, CORNELIUS SMITH, RICH'D LATHERS, MAR. O. ROBERTS, DUD. S. GREGORY, DANIEL DREW, EDWIN J. BROWN, JOHN ARNOT, THEO. T. MORGAN, AMB. S. MURRAY, HERM'N GELPCKE, D. A. CUSHMAN.
At a meeting of the Directors, held on the 22d inst., HOMER RAMSDELL was elected President, and SAMUEL MARSH Vice President; both unanimously. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
New-York, Oct. 22, 1856.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1856.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock from one million two hundred thousand ($1,200,000), to one million eight hundred thousand ($1,800,000), the present stockholders are hereby notified that an installment of fifty per cent. will be required to be paid on the sixth day of January, 1857; and the balance of fifty per cent. on the sixth day of February 1857, with interest from the sixth day of January, 1857.
Books of subscription will be opened at the Bank on the tenth day of November next. THOMAS TILESTON, President. PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan. Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds. Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds. Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds. New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds. Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds. San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds. St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds. Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds. For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN this City the 1st Nov. next, on the following named securities, viz: City of Milwaukee bonds issued to the Milwaukee and Watertown R. R. Co. 7 per cent. La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co., 1st Mortgage Bonds [illegible] La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co., [illegible] ATWOOD & CO.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY Zinc Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 21st day of October, until Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1856, both inclusive.
An election for three Directors of this Company will be held in their office, at Newark, on TUESDAY, Nov. 4. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. H. AITKEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the first of November next, will be paid on that day at the Bank of the Republic in the City of New-York. J. B. SMITH, President.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company will present the Coupons due on the first day of November next, for payment, at the Bank of America.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT MARBLE CO., No. 396 BROADWAY.—The books of the above Company are again open for the transfer of stock. By order, JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CLARK'S PATENT STEAM AND FIRE REGULATOR CO., No. 208 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1856.
THE DIRECTORS OF CLARK'S PATENT Steam and Fire Regulator Company have this day declared their regular semi-annual cash dividend of 5 per cent. out of the earnings of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. to Nov. 1. E. R. PRATT, Secretary and Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON, R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1856.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the current business of the past six months ending 1st inst., payable in this City on the 20th inst., and in New-York on Nov. 1, at the office of Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. HENRY O. AMES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1856.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the first day of November, proximo. The Transfer books will be closed for four days commencing on the 20th inst. THOS. L. CHESTER, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Cos., (now Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.) The Interest Coupons on the second mortgage bonds of these Companies, due the first of November next, will be paid at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine, by WHITEHOUSE SON & MORISON.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1856.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.
They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.
They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.
The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profit shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS
TRUSTEES.
Charles H. Russell, Joseph Oakes, Daniel B. Fearing, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., William H. Russell, Jas. W. Waterbury, Augustus C. Downing, Joseph Howland, Gazaway B. Lamar, George T. Adee, Wm. Butler Duncan, John J. Astor, Jr., N. H. Wolfe, Fred'k A. Delano, Isaac Townsend, William H. Cary, James Warren, Daniel Drake Smith, Arthur Leary, Frederick G. Foster, Mortimer W. Hamilton, Peleg Hall, Denning Duer, Robert S. Hone, John Stewart, Jr., Samuel V. Hoffman, Robert B. Minturn, Jacob Anthony, Jr., Reuben Withers, J. P. Giraud Foster, Edward C. Center, John A. C. Gray.
ROBERT S. HONE, President. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OCTOBER 15, 1856.
LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this company will be opened on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of ALDEN S. CROWELL, Esq., No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
ALDEN S. CROWELL, SAMUEL W. BURTIS, EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE, Commissioners.

PROPOSALS.

TO MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM-HEATING APPARATUS.—OFFICE OF GOVERNORS OF ALMS HOUSE, ROTUNDA, Park, Oct. 16, 1856.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office till THURSDAY next, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing two boilers and the necessary steam-warming apparatus for Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, in accordance with plans and specifications at the office of R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 396 Broadway. Proposals must be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible parties as security for the faithful performance of the contract, and no assignment or transfer will be allowed. The Governors reserve the right of rejecting any and all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Department.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward for the work and materials for alteration of School Building (No. 22, on 125th-st., in Harlem) and its appurtenances, according to plans and specifications deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The proposals will be left at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., addressed to the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, and may be made separately for the Carpenters' or Masons' Work, or for both. They will be opened on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock P. M. E. H. BROWN, H. H. GREGORY, Committee.

MEDICAL.

NEW EDITION. A new edition of that practical medical work, HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It is beautifully illustrated and describes the causes and effects of all disorders [illegible] Price 25 cents. [illegible] The complete work may be obtained, as well as the [illegible], of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. To be consulted, [illegible] from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. The ancient, antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and numerous Ulcerous and Eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined, it is unequaled.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered by* Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 4 till 8. [illegible] No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU—FOR [illegible]—It cures diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, obstructions, female complaints, [illegible] gonorrhea, strictures, gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in life [illegible] blooms to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, [illegible] which has brought thousands of the human family to untimely graves, can be cured by the use of this INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. Beware of quack nostrums and quack doctors. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of pharmacy and chemistry, with the greatest accuracy, and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to SCIENCE AND FAME—celebrated physicians and distinguished clergymen. See Professor Dewee's valuable work on the Practice of Physic and most of the late standard works of Medicine. It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates to convince the most skeptical will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, (Assembly Buildings,) Philadelphia. To be had of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 73 Barclay, and No. 222 Greenwich-st., New-York, and of druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and British Provinces.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIE'S ANTIDOTE, A specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhea, gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had; and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent gonorrhea which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for this City, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.
T. E. CALLENDER, corner 3d and Walnut sts., agent for Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston. W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This celebrated and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it insists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of the ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531 Post-Office, New-York City.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND, Consulting and Operative Surgeon, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. Carnochan and Mott, may be consulted, confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in derangements of the sexual system,) together with his many new and efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Also, treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations in English or French. C. D. HAMMOND M. D.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has been concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D. Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number, and beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed; it is a villainous humbug.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHEA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for this complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhea to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 378 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., also, at 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE! MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, [illegible] Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, [illegible] Railroads to Toledo, [illegible] the Great West. [illegible] apply at [illegible] Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. [illegible] PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
The above TRAINS run DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western and Northern Railroads.
6:00 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains. 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above.
3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
5:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.
We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamer's approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.
Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. May 6, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—[illegible] Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, [illegible] A. M. and 5:30 P. M. This train leaves every [illegible] morning at 11 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For [illegible] 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, [illegible] Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:30 and 10[illegible] A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11[illegible] A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M. Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 2:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS Agent Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare, 20 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	[illegible]
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$25 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$20 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.
All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

MINIATURES ON JEWELRY.—THE ATTENTION of the American public is respectfully invited to LOUIS SCHNEIDER'S miniature copies from daguerreotype likenesses. They may be seen at No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 12, and are not only exquisitely beautiful, but the tints being burnt into a metallic flux, are incorrodible, absolutely imperishable and indestructible either from use or any known agency.
The application of enamelled or encaustic painting on brooches, bracelets, watches, breastpins, buttons or even on minuter surfaces, is now very successfully adopted, and embraces not only ideal subjects, but is very suitable for miniatures, combining a most accurate portrait, with the intrinsic and sterling value of neat or costly jewelry, and constituting a novel and appropriate form for presents, or convenient mementos of departed or distant friends.
The subscriber, (who will be most happy to show specimens of this charming novelty in the fashionable world, to ladies or gentlemen who may honor him with a visit,) has secured the services of the most talented enamel painters of Paris and Geneva, and upon delivery of a daguerreotype with verbal description of color and complexion, is in a position to execute any order confided to him, without loss of time. L. SCHNEIDER, Agent for Meulinie's Geneva watches and jewelry, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 12.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BAY STATE TOOL COMPANY.—NORTHAMPTON, MASS. Manufacturers of
FIELD HOES,
PLANTERS' HOES,
MANURE FORKS,
SPADING FORKS,
HAY FORKS,
GARDEN RAKES,
POTATO HOOKS, &c.
For sale by the Company's only Agents, BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE, SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—A constant supply on hand and for sale. Present prices are as follows:
Sheet Lead, 6¾c.
Lead Pipe, 6¾c.
Drop Shot, 6¾c.
Buck Shot, 7¼c.
Bar Lead, 6¾c.
A discount will be made to regular dealers. All the above articles are of superior quality.
For sale by McCullough's Shot and Lead Company, No. 150 Front-st. J. McCULLOUGH, President.

WOOD SCREWS AND SCREW BOLTS.—All sizes, suitable for machinery, ships and buildings, are kept on hand, and made by R. S. PLACE, Shipsmith, No. 253 South-st., and No. 409 Water-st.

A GOOD SIX HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE, in perfect order, boiler, splitting-machine, saw bench, &c., will be sold at 10½ A. M. THIS DAY, by auction, at the Kindling Wood Mill, No. 35 Gansevoort-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—WANTED, A JUnior Clerk—one acquainted with the Iron or Hardware trade preferred. Address, (by letter only,) J. N. LAWTON & BROTHERS, 21 John-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TRAVERS & JEROME, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of TRAVERS & JEROME, for the transaction of a general stock commission business. WM. R. TRAVERS. LEONARD W. JEROME.
New-York, Oct. 22, 1856.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTING of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. West. These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston. Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York. Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston. Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York. Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston. Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York. Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston. Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York. Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston. Wednesday, Dec. 10.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Dec. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship "HERMANN," E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, M., from pier No. 37 North River.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
From New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In First Cabin, Main Saloon ... $130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon ... 110
In Second Cabin ... 60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Nov. 29.

STEAM TO GLASGOW.—ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS.
UNITED KINGDOM, 2,000 tons, — Commander.
JOHN BELL, 1,800 tons, JAS. ALEXANDER, Commander.
TEMPEST, 1,500 tons, JOHN HENDERSON, Commander.
Fitted up with a view to the comfortable accommodation of all classes of passengers.
The splendid Clyde built Iron Screw Steamship TEMPEST, A 1, at Lloyd's for 12 years, is intended to sail with goods and passengers direct from New-York to Glasgow, on SATURDAY, Nov. 8.
First Cabin passage ... $60
Second Cabin passage ... 40
Intermediate passage ... 30
Steerage passage ... 25
And found in a liberal supply of well-cooked provisions. An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
For freight or passage—Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 67 Broad-st., corner South William.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG ... Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK ... Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW ... Saturday, 13th December, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
First Cabin ... $130
Second Cabin ... 75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ERICSSON, LOWBER Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.
The Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. WEST, will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 8.
NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TEXAS, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail from foot of 5th-st., East River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, Including Isthmus Transit.		TO SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.	
First Cabin	$175	First Cabin	$75
Second Cabin	125	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	75	Steerage	25

For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the Great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORTHPORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2 P. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's place.

OPPOSITION LINE FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE—NO MONOPOLY.—Fare to Boston, $3 50; deck, $2; Newport and Providence, $3; deck, $1 50. The substantial steamer *Hero*, Captain POWERS, leaves Robinson-st. Pier every SUNDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., arriving at Boston by 9 A. M. and Providence 5 A. M. For freight or passage, apply on the wharf.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

JOHN COX & CO., NO. 346 BROADWAY, Have just received A HIGH VARIETY OF FRENCH CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, BRONZES AND FANCY ARTICLES, FRENCH BRASS GILT GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c. A splendid assortment. Also, Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in the City of New-York, against JACOB CROMWELL, JOSEPH TORRENCE and JANE his wife, CHARLES W. WEST, CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, HILBORNE WEST and JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.—Summons.—Suit No. [illegible].—To the defendants above named: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the city of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 3 Hanover-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 19, 1856. BUTLER, EVARTS & SOUTHMAYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed as above, on the 20th day of August, 1856. BUTLER, EVARTS & SOUTHMAYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o16-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in the City of New-York, against JACOB CROMWELL, JOSEPH TORRENCE and JANE his wife, CHARLES W. WEST, CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, HILBORNE WEST and JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.—Summons.—Suit No. 2.—To the defendants above named: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the city of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Hanover-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 19, 1856. BUTLER, EVARTS & SOUTHMAYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed as above on the 20th day of August, 1856. BUTLER, EVARTS & SOUTHMAYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o16-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in the City of New-York, against JACOB CROMWELL, JOSEPH TORRENCE and JANE his wife, CHARLES W. WEST, CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, HILBORNE WEST and JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.—Summons.—Suit No. 3.—To the defendants above named: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the city of Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 3 Hanover-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 19, 1856. BUTLER, EVARTS & SOUTHMAYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed as above on the 20th day of August, 1856. BUTLER, EVARTS & SOUTHMAYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o16-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in the City of New-York, against JACOB CROMWELL, JOSEPH TORRENCE and JANE his wife, CHARLES W. WEST, CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, HILBORNE WEST and JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.—Summons.—Suit No. 4.—To the defendants above named: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 3 Hanover-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 19, 1856. BUTLER, EVARTS & SOUTHMAYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed as above on the 20th day of August, 1856. BUTLER, EVARTS & SOUTHMAYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o16-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in the City of New-York, against JACOB CROMWELL, JOSEPH TORRENCE and JANE his wife, CHARLES W. WEST, CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, HILBORNE WEST and JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.—Summons. Suit No. 5.—To the defendants above named: You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 19, 1856. BUTLER, EVARTS & SOUTHMAYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed as above on the 20th day of August, 1856. BUTLER, EVARTS & SOUTHMAYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o16-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, against GARRET SMITH and MARY JANE SMITH, his Wife, Defendants.—Summons for relief. To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 16 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 17, 1856. STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 17th day of July, 1856. STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. s4-law10wTh*

HUDSON COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—MARY ANN CORWIN, JAMES H. CORWIN and EDWARD J. CORWIN, Administrators of EDWARD C. CORWIN, deceased.—Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.—Dated this 27th day of August, A. D. 1856.—On application of the above-named Administrators, it is ordered that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the *Daily Sentinel* and New-York *Daily Times* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice been given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said Administrators. By order, E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate. s4-law8wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA VAN PELT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of CHARLES BURKHALTER, No. 321 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of September, 1856. CHARLES BURKHALTER, FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER, MATTHIAS CLARK, Executors. s9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March, 1857.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1856. E. F. TREADWELL, MAXWELL WOODHULL, Executors. s4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 73 Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st of October, 1856. WILLIAM H. DUNNING, Executor. HARRIET DUNNING, Executrix. o3-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID B. BRADFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HIRAM RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1856. HIRAM RAYNOR, Administrator. MARY ANNE LUCAS, Administratrix. my1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELSON ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 19 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1856. ALANSON ROBINSON, SAMUEL TOWNER, Executors. o16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LEONARD B. DELLICKER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 3 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, April 30, 1856. SAMUEL C. WILDMAN, Administrator. my1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUDAH FIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 201 Sixth-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1856. CLARISSA E. FIELD, Administratrix. o16-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GILLESPIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Spruce-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1856. JAMES S. GILLESPIE, Administrator. jy3-law6mTh*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

News by the City of Baltimore and the North American.

The Isle of Serpents Question Not Yet Adjusted.

Complication of the Neapolitan Difficulty

Another Rise in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

COTTON FIRM---BREADSTUFFS ADVANCING.

Consols 91 1-4 a 91 3-8.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* passed Cape May about 11¼ o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived at Philadelphia during the day. She brings Liverpool dates to the 8th instant.

The screw steamship *North American* passed the River du Loup yesterday morning, bound up to Quebec. She left Liverpool the same day as the *City of Baltimore*. The news is four days later than that received by the *Persia*, at New-York.

The steamer *Belgique* left Southampton on the 7th of October with 200 passengers for New-York, and a full cargo.

England.

The Bank of England has advanced its rates to 7 per cent. for bills of longer date than two months, in consequence of advices from Paris on Monday that the Bank of France had resolved not to admit notes to discount of more than 60 days, and to limit the advances on public securities to 40 per cent. of their value, and on Railway shares to 20 per cent. Parliament had been further prorogued to the 13th of November. The *London Post's* correspondent in Paris on the 7th, says, the Bourse rallied under the effect of the report of the Minister of Finance, of restored confidence in reference to the exaggerated rumors circulated, for several days. The London *Times* says the effect of the measure adopted by the Bank of England is complete, and that all pressure both at the Bank and discount market had subsided, and foreign exchanges received a favorable impulse.

France.

The rise in Corn has checked the decline expected, as the crops exceed the average, and the foreign arrivals are ample.

The Bank of France was again purchasing gold. The final quotation of French Three-per-Cents showed an improvement of a quarter per cent.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says a Congress will forthwith assemble in Paris to arrange the difficulties touching the Danubian Principalities, and those between the Allies and Russia. It is clearly understood that as soon as the frontier question is settled, the Austrian troops will be withdrawn from the Principalities.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Chronicle* says:

"It is rumored that the Bank has been again pressing for a suspension of cash payments, but the Emperor is firm in the negative."

PARIS, Tuesday Morning.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report of the Minister of Finance relative to the Budget of 1856. The increase of Revenue for the first six months of 1856, is 68,000,000 francs against 1854, and 26,000,000 against 1855. The two first loans are entirely paid up. The payment of the last six monthly payments of the Rentes has left a reserve of 110,000,000 francs.

Spain.

The latest intelligence is that a Royal decree had dissolved the Commission on Codes and appointed a new Commission, with M. CASTINA as its President.

The Spanish *Discusion* affirms that if the Mexican Government refuses to fulfill the Convention with regard to what is due to Spanish subjects, the Spanish Government is determined to act with the greatest energy, and to demand the execution of the Convention. In case of refusal, a naval division will be sent to San Juan de Ulloa, in order to maintain the demand. The *Discusion* says, that the Division will consist of two men-of-war, three frigates, two corvettes and four steam-frigates.

The English Chargé d'Affaires, at Madrid, has entered a protest against any return of Queen CHRISTINA to Madrid.

The Spanish Government is said to have warmly resented this intervention.

M. GABRIEL GARCIA Y TASSARO is spoken of in Madrid for the Spanish legation in Washington.

Neapolitan Affairs, &c.

Baron MOTHERENHEIM, the Russian Councilor of State, had arrived at Vienna with dispatches from St. Petersburg, relative to the affairs of Naples and Montenegro. Russia will not renounce the principles of the Holy Alliance, but will endeavor to procure the coöperation of Austria in her Neapolitan policy.

The latest accounts from Naples state that the King was less disposed than ever to make concessions.

The expedition to Naples was still delayed, although events at that Capitol seemed to leave the Western Powers no alternative.

The *Journal de la Corse* (published at Ajaccio) of the 30th September says: "Two English steam corvettes came into our port to day, and have orders to wait for dispatches to be received by telegraph. Other vessels of the same nation are expected, it is said, to-day or to-morrow. The English Vice-Consul has received dispatches for the commander of the *Duke of Wellington*, which leads us to believe that the English squadron will not be long in arriving."

The Duke of MODENA is fortifying his frontiers on the Piedmont side, in order to guard against invasion from that quarter.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent writes, on Monday evening, "If I am correctly informed, dispatches must have reached London showing the necessity of immediately sending vessels to Naples for the protection of British subjects. There seems no doubt that the police of the Court, headed by COMPAGNIE, have received orders to organize the Lazzaroni, with the view of attacking property of any one who may be pointed out by their leaders. The Lazzaroni of certain quarters of the city are said to have already received money from the Court."

Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Post* says: "A Joint Stock Company has just been formed at St. Petersburg, under something more than Government patronage, for the greater part of the shares have already been taken by various members of the Imperial Family, and by some of the more ancient and powerful Russian nobility. Twenty commercial screw-steamers, of the largest class, are to be built in the first instance. Some of them will be constructed in America, some in England, and a few in the Gulf of Finland.

The discovery of coal, of most excellent quality, in the Ural Mountains in Russia, is confirmed beyond doubt.

It seems to be definitely settled that Count DE MORNY shall remain permanently in Russia as French Ambassador.

THE ISLE OF SERPENTS.

The Isle of Serpents question has not been satisfactorily adjusted.

The French squadron has been ordered to coöperate with the English fleet, and an Austrian squadron, consisting of three steamers and six gunboats, has been ordered to Constantinople.

Turkey and the Principalities.

The London *Post* has the following:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Sept. 29.

An order received by Telegraph from London, directs that three steamers and six gun-boats shall re-enter the Black Sea. Admiral LYONS remains here.

The Railway of the Euphrates has been definitely conceded to an English Company.

It is stated that the majority of the Commissioners for the Danubian Principalities have refused to discuss the proposed questions until the Austrian troops evacuate, and until the Sultan decrees the meeting of the Divans, on such terms as are embodied in the protocol of the Treaty of Paris.

Austria.

The Bank of Vienna, it is said, has a stock of specie amounting to 87,000,000 of florins, including a considerable sum in United States dollars.

Switzerland.

Six hundred Delegates of the people had assembled at Morges, and constituted a Central Committee, declaring the sovereignty endangered from Monarchical intrigues.

According to the *Le Nord*, of Brussels, the Russian organ, the King of Prussia is so exasperated at the conduct and language of the Federal Government of Switzerland in the Neufchâtel affair, that he threatens to proceed to the military occupation of the Canton of Neufchâtel, in the event of the persecution of the royalist prisoners not being suspended.

Denmark.

A Danish Ministry had not been formed, and all endeavors had failed, and the Chambers were prorogued till the first of December.

Persia.

Our last accounts from the East state that the difference between England and Persia was very far from being accommodated.

The representatives of France and Russia would make one more attempt at reconciliation as soon as the Shah came back from Jeharan, whence he had fled for fear of the cholera.

China.

From Hong-Kong we have the following: Of the Rebels in Quangi we hear nothing. An extensive fire broke out on the 23d July among the boats at Shameen suburb, which destroyed great numbers, and about two hundred lives were lost. From Shanghai we have dates to the 31st July. The movements of the Rebels still created much uneasiness, but large bodies of Tartar troops had lately been brought down from the North, and there was a report that the Rebels had been defeated, and obliged to retire towards Ching-Kiang-Foo. This requires confirmation.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 7.

COTTON.—The market opened very brisk, the advices from America having strengthened the demand of holders. The upward tendency, however, was checked by the announcement of a further rise in the rates of discount by the Bank of England. The daily sales have averaged about 8,000 bales—the business yesterday and to-day footing up 16,000. The closing quotations show no essential change from those advised by the *Persia*.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report with continued bad weather, which deteriorates the condition of English Wheat, American is freely taken by consumers, and at our market to-day a good business was done, at an advance of from 1d. @2d. ₰ bushel for all qualities—9s. 6d. being paid for Red, and 10s. 3d.@10s. 8d. for White. Flour is scarce and in demand, at an advance of 1s. ₰ bbl. Indian Corn very quiet, with but few buyers, holders not pressing sales; Mixed is quoted at 32s.@33s. 6d. Western Canal Flour sells at 28s. 6d.@30s. 6d.; Ohio 35s.@36s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 32s. 6d.@33s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, no sales—quotations unchanged. Pork steady, at previous rates. Lard without demand and prices nominal. Bacon, sales in retail at former quotations.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, Oct. 7.

Our Money market became decidedly more stringent after the departure of the last American mail, and the Bank of England yesterday advanced its rate of interest from 5@6 ₰ cent. for two-month bills. Consols for money closed at 91¼@91⅜, and for account at 91¾@92¼.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Panchita Slave Case.

The examination of A. C. De Mesquita, the supercargo of the slave bark *Panchita*, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner GEO. F. BETTS.

Henry R. Culver, notary public and Custom House broker, testified that his office is at No. 18 Pine-street; that he has been in the habit of doing business for Wenberg & Weeks since July, 1855; that he knows Captain Naylor; that he made out the power of attorney to Captain Naylor, and blank bill of sale to Mesquita, and saw Mr. Wenberg sign the papers; Mr. Wenberg told him he had chartered the vessel to some one, he thought Mesquita, and that he had the privilege to buy the vessel on the coast of Africa. The register was left blank because he had not an opportunity to fill it up; he did not say why the bill of sale was not made out here; when witness saw the name of Mesquita on the papers, and learning that he was a foreigner, he told Wenberg the sale could not be made here; often made out powers of attorney for captains to sell their vessels; Capt. Naylor was present while the papers were being made out, a part of the time; the captain wanted a power of attorney to sell to any person, but Mr. Wenberg objected, and it was made out to Mesquita. The District Attorney asked upon what bank the check was drawn to pay witness for his services, and said the object was to learn how their checks run.

Andrew Wilson, a seaman, was sworn and testified as follows—I was on the coast of Africa in March, 1856; I shipped at Boston for Valparaiso on the *Mary E. Smith*; discovered that she was a slaver and left her at Cape Padrone; refused to go back with her with her slaves on board; then I went to a barracoon below Cape Padrone; it is a place where they collect slaves; sailed thence in the *Altiva* for Cuba; I saw Mesquita at that barracoon—[Mesquita here denied with emphasis that he had ever been there]—Mesquita told me he would draw papers by which he would receive $500 from Da Cunha Reis in New-York; this was to pay for going in the *Altiva* to Cuba; he told me he was going as master of the *Cole*, a slave schooner belonging in Baltimore, (lately condemned at Baltimore;) I went on board of the *Cole* with Ferrara, the agent; the first time I saw Mesquita was the day before the negroes were put on board the *Altiva*; Mesquita said the master of the *Cole* was not a competent navigator; that the *Cole* was a transient vessel, and would be at the coast of Cuba before we should, and make it all right to go on to New-York; I did not see my paper; Mesquita said it was an order on Da Cunha Reis in New-York for $500, but I did not see it; it was given to the captain of the *Altiva*, he said, so that if a cruiser overhauled us they would not find it, and so expose the whole voyage; on coming on to New-York I received from Da Cunha Reis $50 on account of the voyage of the *Altiva*. [This last statement was ruled out.]

The witness described the cargo necessary for a slaver, which is rice, beans, and water for the slaves, and fuel. A cask of water, a bag of beans, and a bag of rice are used every day. The extra spars are used to rig an extra sail, in order to make a quick passage after the slaves are on board, so they will not die. This barracoon went by the name of M. Lewis. Lewis looked enough like Da Cunha Reis to be his brother. His agent was Jose Maria Ferrara, who delivered the slaves to the *Altiva* and the *Mary E. Smith*.

An Editorial Squabble—Cambrian versus Cambrian.

Two of the editors of Welsh papers, printed in this City, are in trouble. One of them, Mr. J. W. JONES, of the *Watchman and Mirror*, published in Chatham-square, has preferred a charge against Mr. J. T. PRICE, of the *Cambro-American*—a paper (Welsh) published in Hester-street. These gentlemen differ in politics, and have not been on the most amicable terms for some time past, and give vent to their reciprocal feelings in their respective journals. Mr. PRICE is a poet, and signs effusions with the cognomen of "Cu." Now "Cu" said something in verse, which Mr. JONES didn't relish, so Mr. JONES retorted in prose as follows:

"It appears that 'Cu' has many useless books; and it appears that he is anxious to offer them as a security, as he did to the gentleman in Liverpool, to whom he introduced Mrs. (?) PRICE."

This made Mr. "Cu" doubly indignant, and he gave vent to his indignation in a letter, which he sent to Mr. JONES. The following is an extract from the letter aforesaid:

"Unless you send me an apology for the above cowardly attack, Sir, and that ere 12 o'clock A. M. next Monday, Oct. 20, I will call upon you on Tuesday morning, and will thrust the dastard lie down your throat. * * * You may make any use you think proper of my name; but if you dare annex the name of a friend to it, in your slanders, more especially the name of a woman, your courage shall be responsible for your baseness. * * If I have to watch you for a month, Sir, I will give you a thundering flogging, unless you send me a satisfactory answer."

Now, Mr. JONES wouldn't send the apology demanded, and fearing that Mr. "Cu" might carry his threat in execution, he prayed that a warrant might be issued for the irate poet, that he might be held to bail to keep the peace.

Mr. JONES' prayer was granted. Alderman CLANCEY issued the warrant.

A CARD.—We, the undersigned, Captain JOY, wife, and mates of brig *Stephen Joy*, recently abandoned at sea, desire to express our sincere thanks to Captain JOHNSON of the schooner *L. H. Johnson*, and to his officers and passengers, for their rescuing us from a watery grave, and also for their hospitality after we were taken on board.

Signed S. D. JOY, Captain.
E. A. JOY, Wife.
J. M. McFARLAND, } Mates.
J. J. McFARLAND, }

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Hughes vs. Wood.—FACTS.—The defendant moves to set aside a judgment for irregularity. The summons and complaint were served on the 16th of September, and judgment was entered Oct. 7 as for want of an answer. An unverified answer had been served on the 6th, and was returned by plaintiff's attorney for the reason that it was not verified. Defendant produces the copy of the verification that was served on him. The copy of the verification that was served does not contain in any part of it the name of an affiant, nor the name of any officer before whom it was sworn to.

BOSWORTH J.—A defendant is not obliged to verify his answer unless the complaint is duly verified. Whether the latter had been sworn to, or by or before whom, the defendant could only know from the copy served on him. That did not notify him that either of the plaintiffs, or any one else on their behalf, had sworn to it. Having no such notice, he was right in treating it as unverified, and putting in an unsworn answer. The plaintiff being clearly irregular, I have no right to consider the question whether the defendant has merits, or his motive is to delay. The plaintiff's attorney having acted in good faith, but erroneously, the judgment is set aside with $7 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 21.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Kemp vs. Draper.—Complaint dismissed.

Hyer vs. Dean.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Toll vs. Hendrickson.—Default of Oct. 6 opened, &c.

Renton vs. Gratacap.—Order of reference amended.

Ely vs. Boerum.—Judgment for defendants, with costs of term, with liberty to amend complaint, on payment of costs.

Fuller vs. Lewis.—Judgment for defendant, with liberty to plaintiff to amend.

The Tompkins County Bank vs. Rolle et al.—Judgment for defendants, with liberty to plaintiffs to amend, on payment of $10 costs.

THE GREAT FRENCH RAILROAD CASE.

The Northern Railway of France vs. Charles Carpentier, Louis Greiet, Eugene Greiet, Felicite Debut, Auguste Parot and —— Guerin.

[illegible] defendants above named, being severally sworn, [illegible] and say that they are and each of them is a [illegible] of the State of New-York, and was and has been a resident since the 15th day of September last; [illegible] are not, nor is either of them a resident of or [illegible] of France, or elsewhere out of the State of [illegible] that deponents were residents of the Empire [illegible] until on or about the 20th day of August last, [illegible] left France for the purpose and with the intent [illegible] their abode in the State of New-York; and [illegible] deponents reached the State and City and County of [illegible] on or about the 15th day of September last, and [illegible] and from thenceforth have ever since [illegible] intended becoming and being, and have been, [illegible] in the City of New-York, without any intent of [illegible] residing elsewhere; that with such purpose and [illegible] view, the said deponents, before leaving France, [illegible] of all the property of deponents in France, and [illegible] the proceeds thereof with them to the said [illegible] therewith to establish themselves in said City [illegible] therein, and to become naturalized citizens of [illegible] of New-York.

[illegible] this defendant, Louis Greiet, for himself, says that [illegible] he was under-cashier in the office of the Northern Railway of France, but he denies that as such [illegible] or otherwise, he had a large or any [illegible] of the said [illegible]

[illegible] them for safe-keeping; and [illegible] the aid and assistance of [illegible] Eugene Greiet and Felicite Debut [illegible] place where the same were deposited [illegible] company, 5,7[illegible] or any shares of the stock of said company, with the coupons attached thereto; and further denies that such shares were of the nominal value of 500 francs, or of the real value of 1,150 francs each; and this deponent further denies that he and the said defendants, Parot, Eugene Greiet, Felicite Debut and Guerin, or either of them aiding and assisting him, did feloniously embezzle the shares and coupons before referred to, or any or either of them and he further denies that he alone, or with the defendant Carpentier, assisted with said Eugene Greiet, Felicite Debut and said Parot and Guerin, or any or either of them, for the purpose of embezzling and disposing of said property; and this deponent further says, it is wholly untrue that he ever confessed to Emanuel Tissandier, or to any other person, that he alone or together with the other defendants, or any or either of them, embezzled or abstracted the aforesaid shares, or that he and they had sold the same or a large portion thereof, and that it was the fear of said embezzlement being discovered that induced him and his co-defendants secretly to depart from France.

And these deponents, Auguste Parot, Eugene Greiet and Felicite Debut, each for himself and herself says, that he and she denies having alone, or together with any other defendants, embezzled any share or shares or any property of the plaintiffs, or deposited with the plaintiffs, and further deny ever having aided and assisted the defendants, Carpentier and Eugene Greiet, or either of them, or any other person, to embezzle, abstract, remove, sell, conceal, or convert any shares of the property of said company, or deposited with said company.

L. GREIET. A. PAROT.
E. GREIET. FELICITE DEBUT.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of October, 1856.
G. W. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 264, 278, inclusive. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday, when it will be Nos. 918, 279 to 298 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—1st Class.—Nos. 17, 18, 29, 19, 24, 28. 2d Class.—98, 58, 160, 8, 13.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 16, 18, 37, 21, 22, 27, 71, 16, 10, 77.

Circuit—Part I.—Nos. 1740, 908, 1617, 1226, 632, 1073, 1109, 256, 486, 1673, 1658, 1761, 854, 677, 694, 1708, 1709, 1808, 1858, 1864, 798, 1961, 2260, 2308, 2323, 2350, 1230, 1925, 2354 to 2458. *Part II.*—Nos. 1629, 1815, 1951, 1631, 1069, 2017, 2161, 680, 880, 1051, 1107, 861, 405, 408, 409, 417, 471, 472, 2016, 2092, 2112, 2120, 2133, 1637, 437, 2109, 2042, 2155, 2143, 1578, 2085, 2153.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 245, 870, 22, 24, 13, 74, 325, 164, 130, 288, 402, 404, 411, 413, 420, 426, 234, 258, 205, 430, 431, 436, 439, 440 to 446, 448, 450 to 453.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at the New-Haven House, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 21st to the 28th inst., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

KENNEDY'S SCATTERING OINTMENT will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

KENNEDY'S HEALING OINTMENT will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated sore legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—A vegetable, universal medicine. Its value is becoming more and more manifest. It is recommended from family to family. The Brandreth Pills remove in an almost imperceptible manner all noxious accumulations and purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience. Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger. Their effects are as certain as they are salutary. They are daily and safely administered in infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to woman in the most critical and delicate circumstances. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and reëstablish their health.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 43 Canal-street, Dr. BRANDRETH's principal office, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. The concentrated Brandreth Pill is sold only as above, at 50 cents per box, containing only ten pills.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This magnificent collection of paintings and statuary is still open to the public, and now contains over 200 of the finest works of Art ever put upon exhibition. Every citizen and stranger should pay it a visit.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS.—NEW SCALE.—THE GREATEST MUSICAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.—Unequaled for power and richness of tone. Professors, Teachers and the public will please call and examine at

HORACE WATERS', No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Dramatic version of Mrs. STOWE'S "Dred" by C. W. TAYLOR, as performed at this favorite Theatre, (and at this only,) is considered the only successful version yet given. To-night it will be performed for the thirty-fourth time, and with it a laughable Pantomime and the startling old Drama of "Alonzo the Brave, and the Fair Imogene." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A STARTLING TRUTH—Those who die with the means of cure at hand commit constructive SUICIDE, and as these wonderful Pills eradicate all complaints of the digestive and secretive organs, sufferers from these maladies, who neglect to take them, incur a fearful responsibility.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. — Murray-street, New-York.

Entertainment at the President's.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 2.

In courteous acknowledgment of the demonstrations of respect and attention to the President of the United States by the authorities, citizens, and citizen soldiery of Washington, without party difference, on his late leaving the city for a temporary visit to the East and his return hither, as well as on prior occasions, the President on Monday issued invitations for an evening call upon him at the official mansion. The invitations were, we presume, universally accepted, and accordingly the company was numerous, about 300. It consisted of the present Mayor and five Ex-Mayors of Washington, both Boards of the City Councils, the field, staff and company officers of the District Volunteer Corps, the sixty members of the "Committee of Reception," and other citizens of Washington and neighborhood, among whom were several of the oldest and most identified with its history and growth. They found ready to meet them all the Cabinet—with the single exception of the Secretary of the Navy, not [illegible] ... of the District of Columbia. An excellent band from the Marine Band and placed in the [illegible] discoursed in beautiful style during the evening [illegible] pieces of operatic and other music.

[illegible] shortly before 10 o'clock the party were introduced to the spacious dining-room where a most bountiful collation of the choicest viands greeted the eye and [illegible] peremptory challenge to closer engagement. [illegible] with this elegant profusion of edibles was [illegible] supply of the best wines. It need scarcely [illegible] that not a guest present failed to give full proof of his appreciation of the good things provided. After the conclusion of a sumptuous repast the party [illegible] to withdraw, the military presenting themselves [illegible] retiring order before their distinguished host [illegible] Commander-in-Chief. Everybody was delighted [illegible] the events of the evening, and in particular with [illegible] kindness and urbanity so conspicuous in the [illegible] bestowed by the President on all his guests. [illegible] an occasion that, by universal consent, has [illegible] been equaled by any preceding entertainment [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. [illegible] by Rev. Dr. DOWEY, MEREDITH CLEMENT to ELIZA [illegible], daughter of Andrew S. Snelling.

WHITE—VAN VLECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, R. HAYDOCK WHITE to ELIZA S. VAN VLECK, of this City.

ROUSE—MINOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at All Saints Church, by Rev. Wm. E. Eigenbrodt, Mr. M. L. ROUSE, of Green County, to JENNIE C., daughter of the late Rev. T. MINOR, of this City.

WHITING—CHURCH.—At New-Utrecht, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at the Prot. R. D. Church, by Rev. Dr. Currie, Dr. A. B. WHITING, of New-York City, to MATILDA A., daughter of the late Col. James C. Church, of Fort Hamilton.

BAKER—BANCROFT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, ELIAS BAKER, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to SARAH P. BANCROFT, only daughter of the late Capt. James Bancroft, of Philadelphia.

BERGEN—THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. John Spaulding, Z. BERGEN to SOPHIE C., daughter of Saml. W. Thompson, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

GERACHN—HERTZEL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, JAMES R. GERACHN, M. D., to Mrs. HARRIETTE A. HERTZEL, daughter of the late Joseph W. Duryee, Esq.

COOMBS—ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, W. JEROME COOMBS to Miss JOSEPHINE ADAMS, all of Brooklyn.

ORR—DOWS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, ALEXANDER E. ORR, of Londonderry, Ireland, and JULIET B., daughter of Mr. Ammi Dows, of Brooklyn.

HUSTED—SALTZMAN.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James C. Egbert, Mr. ISRAEL G. HUSTED to Miss MARY E. SALTZMAN, both of the above place.

STEVENS—HOFFMAN.—At Mamaroneck, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. J. M. Warde, Rector, JOHN H. STEVENS, of Brooklyn, to EMILY, daughter of Martin Hoffman, Esq., of Rye.

HALE—HAND.—In Elizabethtown, Essex County, N.Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. C. Hudson, Mr. MATTHEW HALE, of Poughkeepsie, to ELLEN SALOME, eldest daughter of Hon. A. C. Hand, of the former place.

STEWART—BARRETTO.—At Blythe, Westchester County, N. Y., Oct. 22, by Rev. Washington Rodman, ALONZO C. STEWART, of New-York, to LAURA C., daughter of Francis Barretto, Esq., of the former place.

SECOR—PINNIE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D., Mr. ISAAC N. SECOR, of New-York, to ANNIE, daughter of Peter Pinnie, Esq., Sunney Brae, East Chester, N. Y.

GRIFFITH—SANFORD.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at St. James' Church, by Rev. G. L. Platt, DANIEL P. GRIFFITH, of New-York City, to MARY E., daughter of John F. Sanford, Esq., of the former place.

SCHAEFF—MALAN.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Cesar Malan, D. D., JOHN P. SCHAEFF, of Newark, N. J., to MARIE M. MALAN, youngest daughter of the officiating minister.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

DIED.

BRISTOL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, HERMAN D. BRISTOL, for some 30 years a well-known printer of this City, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the New-York Typographical Union, and printers generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 91 Reade-st.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

HOUGH.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 18, CARRIE L., daughter of Daniel S. and Lucretia S. Hough, aged 4 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 249 West 23d-st.

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 22, BENJAMIN HITCHCOCK, in the 56th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Montrose, Penn., for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

ARCHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, of consumption, in the 25th year of her age, KATE J., wife of Jas. B. Archer, and daughter of N. E. Wood, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 6th Company, National Guards, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Friday, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock, from No. 188 West 22d-st.

NICHOLS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 20, after a lingering illness, Mrs. JULIA M., wife of Lemuel Nichols, and fourth daughter of Dr. Samuel S. Kuypers.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, corner 2d-av. and 9th-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, HENRY, only son of Saml. H. and Emily W. St. John, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 141 East 18th-st., on Friday, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, HANNAH H., wife of Jesse Frith, of Manchester, England, aged 26 years and 24 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her brother, Saml. V. Needham, No. 186 Livingston-st., this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

WHITE.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 22, GEORGE WHITE, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Bushwick, L. I., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 22.

$1,000 Ill. Int. Im. '47...112		5 Sixth-av. Railroad..	85
1,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	93	1000 Reading R'd....s90	79¾
15,000 Vir. 6s.........b3	91¾	100 do.............	80
10,000 do.........b30	92	100 do..........s90	80
40,000 do.........b3	92	1700 do..........s3	80⅛
500 Cal. State 7s, '75.	70⅛	200 do..........s30	80
2,000 Ind. State 5s....	81¼	200 do..........s60	79⅝
1,000 Hd.R.R.R.3dms3	66⅞	10 Mich. Cen. R.R....	93
30,000 Ill.Cen.RRbs s4m	88	100 do..........s90	93
9,000 do............	88¼	50 do............c	93¼
15,000 do..........b3	88⅜	10 do............s3	93¼
20,000 do............c	88¼	10 Mi. So. & N. Ia. R...	87¾
4,000 do............	88⅜	150 do............c	88
5,000 Ter. H.&Alt.2dm	72¾	10 do............	87⅞
30 Ocean Bank.......	98	100 do..........s60	88
24 Corn Ex. Bank......104		225 do..........b60	88¼
5 Bank State of N.Y.107		225 Illinois Cent. Rail..117¼	
5 Market Bank.......107⅛		100 Clevel. & Pitts.R.s30	57¾
10 Excelsior Ins. Co...109		340 Clevel. & Tol.R. opg	72¾
20 U. S. Trust Co......106¼		100 do..........b10	72¾
15 OhioLife&TrustCo.	92¼	200 do..........s60	72¾
35 do...............	92	300 do..........s30	72
50 Penn. Coal Co.....s3	94	100 do..........opg	72⅜
800 N. Y. Cen. R.....b60	84	335 Ch.& Rock Island R.	91
1000 do..........s60	83¼	20 do............c	91¼
520 do............c	83¼	129 LaCrosse&Mil. R.s3	82
21 do..............	83⅝	9 do..............	82¼
200 do..........b10	83⅜	100 Bal.&OhioR.R...s60	84
50 Erie Railroad......c	60¾	100 do............c	85
200 do..........b30	60⅞	10 Third-av. R. R...b3	83¼
200 do............c	60⅞	8 Gal. & Chicago R.R.110	
200 do..........s3	60⅞	350 Cumb. Coal Co.....	17⅜
550 do..........s4m	60⅛	100 Del.&H.Ca.Co..s90	121
300 do..........b60	61¼	60 do..........s3	121¼
200 do..........at60	61		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

300 shares American Mantel and Slate Co., ₰ sh..10c.
267 shares Mechanics' Banking Association......102¼
50 shares Greenwich Fire Ins. Co..............140
49 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank..........150

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000 Missouri 6s.....	89⅛	100 Canton Company..	21
5 Metropolitan Bank.108⅜		100 do..........b60	21¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R.R..s30	83¼	100 do..........b30	21¼
100 do..........b3	83¼	25 Chic. & R. I. Rd...	90¾
5 do.............	83⅝	50 do.............	91
100 do..........b60	83⅝	100 Reading R. R.....s3	79⅝
100 do..........s3	83¼	500 do..........b3	79¾
100 Erie Railroad....b60	60⅜	100 do..........b7	79¾
100 do.............	60¼	350 M.S. & N. I. Rd.b60	88
100 do..........b60	60⅝	113 do..........s3	87½
100 do..........s3	60¼	100 do..........s3	87¾
100 do.............	60¼	100 Cle. & Tol. R.R.opg	71⅝
400 do..........s30	60¼	600 do..........b60	72
100 do..........s4m	60	100 do..........s60	71⅛
100 do..........b60	60¼	500 do..........opg	71⅛
100 Clev. & Pitts. Rd...	57⅜	20 do.............	71⅝

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, which opened this forenoon with a fair demand for Road Shares and State Stocks, was suddenly brought to a pause by the announcement, at noon, that the propeller *City of Baltimore* had arrived with four days' later news from England. The financial telegraphic advices were silent as to the Bank of France, but report another rise in Money at the Bank of England of 1 ₰ cent., the minimum discount on two months' bills being advanced to 6 ₰ cent. per annum. The cause of this movement was the increased stringency in the London Money Market, after the departure of the previous American steamer. The market for the great American staples of Cotton and Grain continued to improve at Liverpool, with free sales of Cotton at extreme prices, and an advance of 2d. in Wheat, and 1s. in Flour. The rise in Money somewhat checked the speculative movement in Cotton, without, however influencing the trade demand. The Funds of course fell off under the change of the Bank terms, and closed 91¼@91⅜ ₰ cent.

On the financial points of the news, Stocks fell off, [illegible] ₰ cent, considerable [illegible] being [illegible] by the [illegible] contracts in [illegible] the leading Road Stocks at the decline. The last [illegible] of Reading, which sold as high as 80¼ in the morning, was 79¾@⅞; Erie, 60¼@¾; New-York Central, 83¼; Michigan Southern, 87¾@¼; and Toledo, 71⅝@¾—the general market closing heavy. Considerable curiosity is manifested to see the details of the news, although, so far as the material interests of this country are concerned, there would seem to be nothing alarming in the fact that the English markets are eager, at high prices, for the surplus crops of the United States, the transportation of which from the interior to the seaboard is now giving unexampled employment to our Railway lines. It is argued, to be sure, that the dearness of Money in London will accelerate the export use of Gold from this side, though there is nothing in the immediate appearance of the Exchanges here, or the advices from New-Orleans, where the increasing Cotton movement has already reduced the rate of Sterling, to justify this impression.

There was no marked change in money affairs to-day. There is reduced activity in demand loans among the Stock Brokers. The mercantile wants continue rather in advance of the ability of the Banks to discount, and there is a quick inquiry for assistance, through the Discount Brokers, at 8½ to 10 ₰ cent for strictly prime, and 12 ₰ cent. for fair names. Further discoveries, to the extent of $150,000, have been made of the forgeries of HUNTINGDON; making the total of the fictitious paper which he had used, or prepared for use, $480,000. It now seems probable that the advances, in various ways, to the forger upon these collaterals, amounts to $250,000 or $300,000. Some of the leading Discount houses are said to have been imposed upon by advancing moderate sums in cash upon the hypothecation of much larger ones in paper, and one or two private money-lenders are also supposed to be rather severely taken in. There was another heavy failure among the South-street Flour houses, the result of the embarrassments which followed the close of the War in Europe, and the sudden losses made in consequence on Breadstuffs then *in transitu*.

The September returns from three of the new Western lines of Road have been rendered. The Terre Haute and Alton, (not yet exact,) $93,000; the Wabash Valley, $47,601; and the Cleveland and Pittsburg, $76,022. The last named, without counting the Wheeling Extension, earned this sum against $64,012 the same month last year. The friends of the Reading Road are much pleased with the September return, made public this morning. Their calculation now is, that, by the close of the fiscal year, 30th November, the Road will have earned, net, $2,100,000, subject to the charge of Interest and Renewal Fund, of $680,000; leaving $1,420,000 to the Income Account of the Stockholders; of which 4 ₰ cent. was divided in cash in August. This is on the basis of similar results in October and November to last season, without allowance for increase.

The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, due on the first of November next, will be paid on that day, on presentation at the Bank of the Republic.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—ANNUAL REPORT.

Gross Income Railroad year, Sept. 30........$4,830,171
Operating expenses, main line and branch..........$2,593,055
Interest, taxes and all other charges..........793,508— 3,386,563

Clear gain to the Stock during the year..$1,443,778

A cash dividend of 3 ₰ cent. was paid on the Stock in April, the first for several years, leaving, with the subsequent profits, $2,888,071 to the credit of Income Account from the accumulated profits during the suspension of dividends. A further dividend of 3 ₰ cent. is now declared, for October, reducing the income balance to $2,529,807, touching the disposition of which the following important preamble and resolutions were adopted at the annual meeting of the stockholders on Monday:

Whereas, A large amount of the net earnings have from year to year been retained and applied to the construction of the road and stocking the same with motive power; and whereas, the several Presidents and Boards of Directors have repeatedly recognized these revenues as a debt, and promised to pay the same whenever the means of the road warranted it; and whereas, the trade of the Company has within the last four years increased from $1,408,172 to $4,385,952, (exclusive of Washington branch,) indicating great prosperity with well-founded hopes for continued increase and corresponding profits, believing, therefore, that the time has fully come when the promises so often made and so long deferred should be redeemed—be it therefore

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, in which the stockholders and the City interests are fully represented, that the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are hereby called upon to make early provision for the negotiation, by payment of the net balance of profits exhibited in the accounts of the Company, as the property of the several parties in interest.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be, and they are hereby requested to make provision for refunding to the stockholders in such form as they may deem judicious the amounts which from time to time have been withheld from the net earnings of the Company, and expended in objects of capital—and that the same be done on or before the 1st of April next, unless, however, such changes not now anticipated shall have occurred in the financial condition and prospects of the Company as in their judgment shall render a further postponement of the repayment in question advisable.

The surplus is equal to an extra dividend of 25 ₰ cent. on the common stock, and the prospect thus held out for its early division caused the shares to advance yesterday 6@7 ₰ cent.

Lake Superior Copper.

From the Lake Superior Journal.

IRON—SHIPMENTS.—The receipts of ore are very small this week, partly in consequence of the accident to the grain house, mentioned in another column, a greater part of the railway hauling force having been withdrawn for the purpose of securing the grain. No shipments of ore.

The following are the receipts of iron ore over the Iron Mountain Railway, for the week ending Oct. 10:

Sharon Iron Co.................350 gross tons.
Cleveland Iron Co..............360 gross tons.

Total..........................710 gross tons.

Messrs. PETER WHITE & Co., shipped for the Collins Iron Company, per steamer *North Star*, five tons of iron blooms. The same Company have now a large lot ready.

COPPER—STOCKS.—The accounts received from the copper mines are still not only favorable, but truly astonishing, even to those who have long been accustomed to seeing immense masses. The "Cliff" continues to be the king; nevertheless the smaller mines are steadily advancing in its footsteps, in proportion to the extent they have been worked, and the amount of ground they cover.

PHOENIX MINE.—This mine, located at Eagle River, has undergone several changes during the past few years, and has not, until the past year, made much progress. But it now appears to have passed into more energetic and systematic hands, and good results may now be expected.

TOLTEC MINE.—We hear it rumored that this mine is to suspend operations on account of the expense attendant upon its working. We regret hearing this, yet if it costs more to get the copper out than it is worth, it is perhaps the better course.

GARDEN CITY MINE.—This mine still opens up good, and promises to repay the labor well. Some little apprehension seems to have arisen on account of a statement published some time since, and which was written by us at Chicago. We gave the facts as they were presented to us, but our informant did not probably understand the subject properly. We stated that the stuff taken out "now yields 25 ₰ cent. of copper, with a fair prospect of reaching 80 ₰ cent." The actual fact was, undoubtedly, that the stamp stuff was yielding 25 ₰ cent. "with a fair prospect of reaching 80 ₰ cent." We make this explanation for the purpose of obviating any distrust that may have arisen in this Company, in consequence of such an overwrought statement.

HIDES.—The consumption of hides in New-York, in

1856, was	1,298,000	1855, was	1,582,100
1854, was	1,505,000		

The following is a statement of the import of hides into New-York for five years:

1855	1,593,000	1852	1,432,000
1854	1,675,000	1851	1,396,000
1853	1,362,000		

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 22—7 P. M.

FLOUR is without material change. Sales 2,200 bbls. at $6 19 for choice Wisconsin; $6 30@$6 25 for do. Ohio and Michigan; $6 87@$6 50 for extra do., Indiana and Canadian. WHEAT advancing. Sales 25,000 bushels at $1 16@$1 19 for Chicago Spring, and $1 [illegible] for Milwaukee Club. Corn [illegible] 23,300 bushels at 55c. OATS—Improved [illegible]. Sales 22,000 bushels on private terms. [illegible] at $1 32. WHISKY, 32c. Canal Freights [illegible]—16c. for Corn and 20c. for Wheat. Receipts to-day up to noon—[illegible] 1,100 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn, and 2,300 [illegible] Oats. Canal Exports—3,129 bbls. Flour, 55,419 [illegible] Wheat; 35,500 bushels Corn, and 5,300 [illegible] Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 22—7 P. M.

WHEAT unchanged and dull. Sales 3,000 bushels, at $1 50 for White Canadian, and $1 [illegible] for Chicago Spring. Freights to New-York—Flour, 62c.; Wheat, 18c., and Corn 14c. Lake Imports—340 bbls. Flour, 17,600 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Canal Exports—3,723 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bushels Wheat, 46,400 bushels Corn, 5,400 bushels Rye, and 8,131 bushels Barley.

The Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The imports of Foreign goods at the port of Boston for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1856, were as follows:

In American vessels	$7,188,[illegible]
In Foreign vessels	3,[illegible]
	$10,[illegible]
Value of Canada Goods	1,186,[illegible]
Total	$11,[illegible]
Corresponding quarter 1855	10,[illegible]
Increase	$1,[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania Fives, 84; Reading Railroad, 39¾; Morris Canal, 13¼; Long Island Railroad, 12¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Knoxville, for Savannah—L. W. [illegible] and lady, Miss Tiers and maid, Miss Julia E. Turner, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Andrew, child and nurse, Andrew Low, Mr. Gostenhofer, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Ottley, J. L. Kirkland, C. A. Manning and lady, Wm. A. O'Driscoll, lady and child, Master Berrien, Mrs. A. Hutton, Miss A. Dillon, R. N. McMillan, lady and 2 children, Miss E. Hull, Miss Van Valkenberg, J. W. Morrell, lady, 2 children and servant, Miss Sarah Jane Morrell, Miss Moore, Miss Pinkwayer, Mrs. Capt. Hartstein and daughter, Miss Larned, Miss Millen, C. E. G. Landberg, lady and child, W. H. Crane, H. A. Crane, Jr., George H. Purdy, E. Bailey, W. H. Roberts, lady and child, Wm. A. Hardison and servant, C. D. Oak, Miss Salome R. Proctor, Mrs. Wm. Warner, C. Bruff, F. B. Slocum, H. Mandeville and lady, Wm. B. Bloodgood, W. R. Woodbridge, T. Pease and lady, R. R. Carr, lady and son, Miss Howard, Miss W. A. Hunt, Master Thompson, Miss Cowan, Miss Mrs. Davis, Stephenson, R. P. Van Velson, lady and 4 children, F. Van Wagenen, W. Hunt, R. J. Larcombe, H. L. Reynolds, J. C. Babcock, Robert G. Hutton, G. L. Post, D. Redmond, H. Clark, A. L. Alexander, Miss Mary Stewart, Mrs. H. Clark, child and servant, D. B. Silsby, lady and child, F. R. Peabody, Mrs. Wright and daughter, Isaac Swartz, P. Swartz, Calvin Baker, L. P. Cowdrey, J. White, B. Ellis, and 69 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Mrs. E. L. Mitchell, J. L. Hatch, Henry Matthews, Edward Herrick, F. Kendall, F. W. Ahrens, and 25 in the steerage.

In ship W. O. Alden, from Belize—T. Manning, Mr. Austin, Mr. Hempstead.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......	6 19	Sun sets......	5 10	Moon rises	1 6

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...	2 21	Gov. Island..	3 5	Hell Gate..	4 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford & Tileston; Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, Sandford's line.

Ships Independence, Eustis, New-Orleans, C. C. Duncan; Rhine, Moore, London; Seth Sprague, Melcher, Glasgow, Wm. Lancaster; Agnes Leeds, Nesmith, Glasgow, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks John Herman, (Ham.,) Burnholdt, F. Karck; Cora, Chase, Richmond, Kibbee & McKee; Clara Windsor, Button, Port-au-Prince, R. Becke & Graves; Elbe, (Ham.,) Winsen, Hamburg, Beck & Kunhardt; Elvira, Foster, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Gen. Boyd, Gilpatrick, Philadelphia, Wadleigh & Knox; L. Heywood, Swett, Bangor, Pillsbury & Stafford; Jenny, (Swed.,) Westerberg, Marseilles, Funch & Meinke; F. M. Mayhew, Hall, Bremen, W. L. Smith.

Schooners Rhenosa, (Br.,) McEwen, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; C. St. John, Wright, Rappahannock, Price & Bird; Amaria, Foster, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Johnson, Scofield, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; G. M. Smith, Smith, Brantford, Dollner & Potter; Emma, Davis, Fall River, R. McDonald; J. G. Huntington, Lowell, Norfolk, J. W. McKee; D. Campbell, (Br.,) Lindsey, St. John, N. B., G. S. Hatch; J. H. Giddings, Lovell, St. Stephens, J. W. Lamson; T. Raymond, Hulse, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Enterprise, (Br.,) Weymouth, St. Johns, D. R. De Wolf; Harmonia, Wheeler, St. Augustine, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Leon, Beans, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Responsible, (Br.,) Dunn, St. John, N. F., Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Hanover, Whipple, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, L. Kenny.

Barge H. Burden, Dougherty, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Martha's Vineyard, Pember, Glasgow Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Andover, Carbonet, New-Orleans Oct. 10, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Son.

Bark Asa Sawyer, (of Mystic,) Gates, Rotterdam Sept. 18, with mdse. and 41 passengers to master.

Bark Sarah B. Hale, (of Portland,) Floyd, Havana Oct. 8, with sugar to master.

Bark W. O. Alden, Bates, Belize, (Hond.,) 21 ds., with logwood to F. Alexandre.

Bark Brothers, Crowell, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. to Funch & Meincke.

Bark Dorelta, (Brem.,) Graban, Bremen 37 ds., in ballast, with 236 passengers to Hermann Koop.

Brig Abby Taylor, Lindsay, Aspinwall, with bark hides, &c., to F. Spies. Oct. 20, schr. Harriet, (of Ellsworth,) supplied us with provisions. Had light winds and calms in the Carribean Sea.

Brig Echo, Conklin, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Brig B. Young, (of Calais,) Colson, Aux-Cayes Oct. 1, with logwood to master.

Brig Laurel, (Br.,) Douglas, Maitland, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney.

Brig Reindeer, (Br.,) (of Halifax,) Curtis, Malaga 58 ds., with fruit to Hamilton Boss.

Brig Blanche, (Br.,) McDougal, Pictou 13 ds., with coal to A. Leary.

Brig Northern Light, (Br.,) Eadale, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney.

Schr. Saleza, (Br.,) Irving, Guayama, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar, to master.

Schr. Gen. North, Dobbins, Fredericksburg 4 ds., with wheat to W. H. Newman.

Schr. Moonlight, Knapp, Alexandria, 7 ds., with flour to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Fair, Kingsland, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Howard Putnam, Nickerson, Guayanilla, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar to Struver, Kohl & Knight.

Schr. Charlie Sandford, Lambert, Tampico 26 ds., via Key West, with mahogany to Lobach & Schepler. Put into Key West Aug. 28, having been dismasted Aug. 20 by lightning.

Schr. Melbourne, Norris, Bathurst, N. B., 15 ds., with grindstones to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. E. A. Conckling, Coleman, Virginia.

Schr. C. McClure, Lewis, North Carolina.

Schr. M. M. Smith, Wicks, Georgetown.

Schr. Oregon, Ducker, Virginia.

Schr. John Boston, Lingo, Savannah.

Schr. Geo. Armstrong, Gary, Baltimore.

Schr. R. L. Crook, Chandler, Virginia.

Schr. Rebecca, Woglum, Richmond.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Davis, Virginia.

Schr. T. E. French, Will, Suffolk.

Schr. M. Bird, Johnson, Virginia 3 ds.

Schr. Banvard, Curtis, Virginia 3 ds.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Ditton, Virginia 3 ds.

Schr. Hickman, Jason, Virginia 3 ds.

Schr. Golden Rule, Van Cleef, Richmond 12 ds.

Schr. Seguine, Cole, Baltimore 5 ds.

Schr. E. Hale, Clendarel, Georgetown 10 ds., with coal.

Schr. Hase, Smith, Georgetown 6 ds.

Schr. Oriana, Tuttle, Richmond 3 ds.

Schr. Trident, Snow, Richmond 3 ds.

Schr. Cumberland, Chase, Richmond 9 ds.

Schr. T. Armstrong, Crockett, Baltimore 10 ds.

Schr. W. B. Metcalf, Burton, Providence.

Schr. Wonder, French, Providence.

Sloop Sam Hall, Church, Portland, Conn.

Propeller Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

Propeller Osceola, Clark, Providence.

Propeller Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Schr. New-York, Ringham, Richmond 17 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson.

WIND—Light from S. W. to W.

Sailed.

Steamships Marion for Charleston; Knoxville for Savannah; Roanoke for Norfolk, &c.

Below.

One ship, supposed a Savannah packet.

Memoranda.

The steamer Elm City, of the New-Haven line, still lays ashore on Nigger Point, Hellgate, when the steamer City of Hartford came through this morning; there were three steam-tugs alongside of her, trying to haul her off.

The bark Joseph Hall, in charge of wreckers, was taken into Key West Oct. 8, having been ashore on Florida Reef. Part of the crew of the J. H. came to this City in the schr. C. Sandford.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Arr. ships Helen A. Muller and Abby Brown, New-Orleans; Arab, Calcutta; bark Victorine, New-Orleans; brig Crawford, Philadelphia.

Disasters.

Extract from letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—The brig Idlewild, Jameson, hence for Calais, with 4,473 bushels corn, and 300 bbls. flour, is ashore on Body Island Beach. Mr. Horton writes that Capt. Tillett has gone to her, and that he will wait for instructions and then proceed to the assistance of the captain. There are also two schooners ashore near Currituck, Coast Haven, one loaded with salt, supposed to be the John Randolph, which is lost, the other is lost, the other is loaded with shingles and tar.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 17, lat. 36 36, lon. 75 23, brig Allison, (of Bangor,) for Havana.

Oct. 18, lat. 40 50, lon. 69 05, bark Meridian from Bremen for Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

At Aux-Cayes, Oct. 1, barks Hugh Birckhead, Dutton, (of Baltimore,) from St. Thomas for New-York, loading; Little Lizzy, for New-York in 15 ds.; brigs F. Webster, for New-York in 3 ds.; Ashby, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Belize, Sept. 28, brig Ann Elizabeth, (of Bangor,) discharging.